FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET AMBASSADOR STRESSES SUPPORT ON FALKLANDS

PY022316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2025 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (TELAM) -- Soviet Ambassador to Argentina Oleg Kvasov declared here today that his country has given and is giving all its political and diplomatic support to Argentina in its effort to solve the Malvinas problem. He said that the Soviet Union favors a peaceful solution through negotiations at the United Nations.

Kvasov made this statement shortly before taking the Tango plane [the presidential aircraft] from the military zone of the airport to Bariloche. He was to travel in the company of Soviet Deputy Trade Minister Alexei Manzhulo, Argentine Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero, and other government officials from both countries.

After asserting that the Soviet Union has a firm understanding and a well-known position on the South Atlantic archipelago, the Soviet ambassador spoke about Argentina-Soviet trade and relations in general, which he said are ones of fluent economic, cultural, and other kinds of exchange. Ambassador Kvasov said that the legislators and governors of the Provinces of San Juan, Santa Cruz, and Santa Fe are still visiting the Soviet Union looking for ways and means to strengthen relations between the two countries. He explained that there are examples of trade with Argentine provinces, like the one whereby Mendoza trades wine for trolley buses.

The Soviet officials who are accompanying the ambassador to Bariloche came to Argentina to participate in the regular meeting of the Argentine-Soviet commission that is in charge of promoting bilateral trade.

GOVERNMENT, LABOR, BUSINESSMEN HOLD TALKS

PY030140 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1443 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (TELAM) -- The commissions that are to be formed, according to an agreement reached on this point during a meeting held last night between the government and representatives of the trade unions and the business sector, will take up their specific tasks at the beginning of next week. This was announced this morning at Government House by an official source who did not rule out the possibility that the 10 commissions agreed upon by the government, labor, and business will start working next Monday.

The source said yesterday's meeting at the Olivos presidential residence was very positive, and he stressed that the prevailing atmosphere was one of great cordiality. He stated that the Interior Ministry and the Planning Secretariat are working to form the commissions, which originally were to number only seven. However, now it was decided that there will be 10.

The commissions will tackle topics related to reforming the laws covering financial entities, agriculture, and taxes, as well as the foreign debt, the industrial situation, exports, the revenue policy, and the elimination of the price controls and the controls on social security.

The new scheme agreed upon yesterday contemplates that the three new commissions will be in charge of drawing up the law on professional associations, the legislation on social security, and the pricing policy. The pricing policy, as it was made clear in the Olivos meeting, is to be dealt with owing to the need opportunity voiced by the government that the sectors involved are the ones to decide what system will apply on this matter to allow for the price control mechanisms currently in force to be eliminated.

Concerning industrial promotion, the source stated that at yesterday's meeting the government placed great emphasis on the need to export, since one must no longer think of an industry that is geared only to supply a market of 25 million inhabitants.

The official source stated that during the meeting the need to agree on a mid-term plan while not forgetting the search for solutions to the current situation was stressed.

Progress Reported at Meeting

PY031335 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2005 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (NA) -- Vice President of the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) Gilberto Montagna has revealed that President Raul Alfonsin and Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun had admitted "the failure" of price regulation, and that the economy minister had announced that "as prices are deregulated, this government will never regulate them again."

Montagna affirmed that the meeting of the government-labor-business agreement board [la mesa de la concertacion] with President Alfonsin last night was "highly important, not for what was said during the meeting, but because of the results it produced." In a statement to Radio Mitre, Montagna admitted that before the meeting "there was some pessimism, because the previous one had not been very good," He also said that "the labor representatives themselves have stated that they understand that salary improvements do not have to come via a protector state acting as a Robin Hood for the poor, but through improvements at the sources of production," since "we do not want to live in a socialist, but in a capitalist state." Montagna then stressed that "what became clear at this meeting of the government-labor-business agreement board is that all sectors spoke the same language for the first time."

President of the Argentine Rural Confederations (CRA) Raul Romero Ferris, in turn, told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "we now have a little more confidence, because there are some possibilities which did not exist before." The CRA president added that Alfonsin gave "a push to the agreement," but cautioned that "I still consider it prudent to wait until we see the results."

Humberto Volando, president of the Argentine Agrarian Federation (FAA), referred to the meeting at the Olivos presidential residence, saying that there are some "black hands" opposed to the agreement, but admitted that it "began to take shape last night." Volando said that "there were some black hands recognizable among those who expressed the wish that the talks would fail." He also said that up until the time of the meeting "there were some who said that nothing would happen," but later, during the meeting, "after some 20 speakers rambled on about generalities, the FAA put its finger on concrete points." The FAA proposed that four [as received] commissions be formed, to deal separately with agriculture, financial and tax reform, and foreign debt. Then the decision was made to create 10 commissions. Volando noted that the intervention of the FAA "completely changed the atmosphere of the meeting," and the FAA proposal was favorably received, to the point that President Alfonsin turned to Interior Minister Troccoli and Economy Minister Grinspun to ask them that the commissions begin functioning by Monday, 5 November.

The FAA president also said that "the foreign debt has an undeniable influence on the nation's future, and so far we only have a memorandum of understanding, because the true renegotiation is with the private foreign banks, and this will have to be studied in the respective commission within the framework of the government-labor-business agreement." Volando also said that the meeting also dealt with agricultural matters, and that Alfonsin said that support prices for the next harvest will be known as soon as Lucio Reca returns.

Government-Labor Conflict Eased

PY042005 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Ten committees set up by the government, business, and labour within the framework of the socioeconomic contract talks to draft an economic programme will begin their task on Monday, government sources said yesterday. The

committees, on which agreement was reached during a barbecue President Raul Alfonsin hosted for business and labour leaders at the presidential residence on Thursday night, were being staffed yesterday, the sources added. A government statement said Argentina's economy must have a clear export profile aimed at the world market.

The agreement to set up the committees and speed up the socio-economic contract appeared to have relaxed tensions between labour and the government on the wages issue. The General Labour Confederation (CGT), which was to have met yesterday to decide on a plan of action, postponed the meeting until Monday. Jorge Triaca, one of the four secretaries-general of the CGT, commented favourably on the agreement reached in Olivos and said "democracy must be propped up by the contract."

Roberto Favelevic, the chairman of the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA), said "the time for abstract debate has ended and the time has begun for drafting measures which will permit the economy to be recovered."

Planning secretary Juan Sourrouille said the country as a whole "must make an effort to generate the conditions which will allow it to be inserted in the international economy to capture a bigger chunk of the world market."

Triaca said the Olivos meeting was a "nice surprise for us because the alternative was yes or no on the possibilities of the contract and the decision of the meeting was to definitely support it." The committees will deal with subjects such as farming, financial reforms, tax reforms, the foreign debt, the industrial profile, exports, revenue policies, the elimination of price controls and social security. Triaca said Alfonsin had promised to take part as much as his other duties allow him in the committees debates. He added the CGT had posed two major problems: the loss of real wages and the little that was known on the foreign debt which hinders economic growth and therefore affects workers' incomes. He said Alfonsin had shown a deep understanding of the two problems and stressed the country was 15 percent poorer than 10 years ago.

COUNCIL PROTESTS 'ANTIMILITARY CAMPAIGN'

PY021722 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] NA -- The Supreme Council of the Armed Forces has complained to Defence Minister Raul Borras about an alleged compaign against its prestige and asked the minister to take a hand in ending it, it was disclosed yesterday. Defence Ministry sources said the council delivered a letter to Borris on Monday saying even government officials and the council could not keep silent without impairing its military rank and good name.

It asked the minister to publicly clarify the charges made against the council, which it said was putting the council in an unbearable situation. The charges against it, which the council wants clarified, include that it was negligent in the trials of the members of the three military juntas, that the council did not want to pass judgment on its peers, and that the members of the military juntas were indicted for the methodology used in the so-called dirty war against subversion.

SIDE CHIEF ON TERRORISM, OTHER INTELLIGENCE TOPICS

PY272150 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1728 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (NA) -- Roberto Pena, head of the Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE), has stated that "the ultraright" is responsible for the recent

attacks, threats, and theft of weapons, indicating that "it can be presumed that in some cases (the perpetrators) were, or reportedly were, linked to the Armed Forces." It is the official's opinion that in the immediate future "we have the possibility that there will be more of this type of illegal activity in everything that is related to the antisubversive war." These "illegal activities," Pena explained, are presumably linked to the "repression, the investigation of this repression, and the bringing to trial of those who are responsible, because regrettably the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces has not carried out its task. Pena referred to the recent attacks and threats, indicating that "from the information we have obtained we know that the leftist groups are not active. "In addition," he added, "the Montoneros group, although it has not made a final decision, intends to participate in the political sector. There are dissident groups, minorities that do not have the same idea, but they do not dominate the Montoneros. In statements made to the magazine EL PERIODISTA DE BUENOS AIRES, Pena revealed that "we know that at some time weapons were distributed in the country," but he warned that "it is very difficult to locate them."

Regarding SIDE activities, Pena stated that President Raul Alfonsin "has expressed his approval," stressing that "we ourselves are our harshest critics. "We are not satisfied," he insisted, "because we believe that we must increase and improve our product, especially improve it." Regarding the possibility that he may leave SIDE and eventually be replaced by a member of the Armed Forces, Pena said that "my advice is that this secretariat must be run by a civilian, not by the military or the police." He expressly made it clear that "my taking up of this post was not voluntary. I came here with the mission of reorganizing it, to civilize it. When I have achieved these objectives, I will ask the president to replace me. "We have already talked about this," he added, "and this means that the appropriate candidate must be found, but it is not easy." Regarding the theft of the documents that were obtained through the National Committee on the Disappearance of Persons of Rosario, Pena stated that "the situation is fairly confusing. It seems that there are groups that want the evidence to disappear," he said, "because it concerns Armed Forces and security personnel. If people are listed in those files, it means they have been involved in the repression," Pena stressed. One must believe that that is the cause, but we are sure that we will find those who perpetrated that action." Pena also referred to the attack against and kidnapping of lay religious teachers from the Quilmes Bishopric, stating that "we are carrying out a serious investigation" and that "there is a leak in the bishopric itself. The bishopric," he explained, "some time ago ordered one of the lay teachers to change domiciles for security reasons, but they located her again. "We began an investigation at the request of the bishopric, Pena added, "and we are on course, but we still have no concrete details."

Pena also said that "we have drafted a project for modifying the functional system of intelligence in which we will not have operational jurisdiction, but we will manage the organ called the National Intelligence Center. SIDE's relationship with the military intelligence organizations was also described by Pena, indicating that "in theory they supply us with information they have obtained that does not pertain to their area, and we supply them with information obtained that does not pertain to our area." Regarding the theft of weapons, Pena said that "we know that at some time weapons were distributed in the country and there is some information that indicates that some weapons were obtained after the Malvinas conflict. "It is very difficult to locate them," he said. "Nothing is easy here; it is only now that we are achieving an acceptable level of efficiency, but still not what we desire." In the final part of the interview, after warning about the possibility of "more illegal activities," the journalist said "we will have to look out," and the official answered: "Do not worry so much: these things are logical in a democracy that is just beginning."

OFFICIAL WELCOMES CHILE'S SEA OUTLET PROPOSAL

PY021635 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0437 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 1 Nov (EFE) -- The Bolivian Government today reacted optimistically to an unofficial Chilean proposal aimed at solving Bolivia's landlocked situation with a corridor to the Pacific Ocean, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Jorge Crespo Velasco told the local FIDES agency.

Crespo said the proposal made by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, which was reported by Chilean press, is positive for Bolivia and a step forward in the effort to find a solution to Bolivia's landlocked situation. Crespo said the Chilean Foreign Ministry proposal shows that Chile wants to solve this serious Bolivian problem.

COMMENTARY ON SHORTAGES, HIGH PRICES OF STAPLES

PY031815 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] A frankly distressing sight could be observed today in markets and supply centers in the country as a result of shortages, speculation, and the government's failure to exercise effective controls. In La Paz, no one could find bread and other staples. Milk was again suddenly available, but at an outrageous price which made it virtually unavailable, at least for low-income sectors.

Housewives have criticized Democratic and Popular Unity officials who had promised not to adopt any measures without first consulting with the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] since measures are being adopted to increase the prices of meat, milk, bus fares, train fares, and so forth.

Meanwhile, what is the COB leadership doing? Housewives charged them with engaging in absurd, petty discussions and with doing nothing to change this drastic situation. Housewives also harshly criticized the demagogical position adopted by some COB leaders who do not feel, quote, the hunger the people are enduring, unquote, the real working people.

POTOSI COURTHOUSE DAMAGED BY EXPLOSION

PY031820 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Exerpt] Another terrorist attack took place early this morning in Potosi; this time the target was the district courthouse. A dynamite explosion caused serious damage to the building.

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL TV STATIONS -- Telecommunications Director Jorge Estrella has announced that Channel 9 "Pacena de Television" and other television stations in San Cruz de la Sierra and Cochabamba have been illegally operating. Estrella said he had asked the attorney general to order the confiscation of the equipment of Channel 9 for having failed to comply with existing legal and technical requirements [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA 23 Oct 84 p 7 PY]

NEW DAILY -- La Paz, 23 Oct (AFP) -- A new independent afternoon newspaper named LA TERCERA has appeared in La Paz. The daily is headed by Mario Maranon Zarate, veteran journalist and former information minister under the Celso Torrelio administration. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 23 Oct 84 PY]

MALUF ON RESTORING RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY020158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Nov (AFP) -- Paulo Maluf, the presidential candidate for the governing Social Democratic Party [PDS], today commented on the possibility of restoring diplomatic relations between Brazil and Cuba that were broken when the military took over power in 1964.

During a press conference in Brasilia, Maluf stated that during the past few years Cuba has changed its position regarding the export of revolution.

The PDS candidate, who seems to be losing ground to his adversary Tancredo Neves, stated that, "right now my collaborators are analyzing the consequences of reestablishing diplomatic relations with Cuba, and I think that their conclusions will be positive." Maluf's attitude took the media by surprise since, at the beginning of his electoral campaign, he declared that he did not intend to restore diplomatic relations with the Castro regime.

Opposition candidate Tancredo Neves, for his part, unconcerned about the reaction of the leftist parties and, especially that of the (illegal) communist parties that support him, has on several opportunities asserted that he does not intend to restore diplomatic relations with Cuba in the short term.

FOREIGN MINISTER LAMENTS GANDHI'S DEATH

PY010220 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today in Brasilia commented on the death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, stating that she was a woman with great experience both in domestic and international affairs.

According to Saraiva Guerreiro, Indira Gandhi played a very important role in uniting the Indian people. Saraiva Guerreiro said that the death of the Indian prime minister leaves a gap that will be difficult to fill.

ANALYSIS ON PROBLEMS IN ARMS DEAL WITH SAUDI ARABIA

PY292244 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Oct 84 p 20

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo -- Brazil will have great difficulty in implementing the technical and industrial cooperation agreement signed with Saudi Arabia during the visit of Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud 2 weeks ago. The Brazilian companies will impose some restrictions on the transfer of technology, while foreign manufacturers will exert unrelenting pressure. At the same time, the agreement with the Arabs should take at least 3 years to show satisfactory results.

Over the short term, the agreement will provide advantages for Brazilian companies to negotiate arms sales to Arab countries. The Specialized Engineers, Inc. [Engesa], the CBC Brazilian Cartridge Company [CBC], Ordnance Indusrty [IMBEL], and Mclaren are directly interested in participating in the technological pool that Saudi Arabia wants to put together to manufacture arms under license.

Engesa is studying the installation of a combat vehicle assembly line in Saudi Arabia; CBC wants to sell technology for light arms special ammunition; EMBEL is offering propellants and explosives; and Mclaren wants to offer warship projects.

There are great prospects for the sale of Tucano planes by the Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise [Embraer], and the Airspace Company [Avibras] is negotiating the sale of Astros II multiple rocket systems, rockets, and missiles. All these arms can amount to transactions worth $1 billion, that is, the approximate total of Brazilian arms exports for the current year.

Presently, many companies have French, Swedish, U.S., and British partners.

NEW CRUZEIRO BILLS ISSUED; CENTS ABOLISHED

PY312132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Beginning next Monday, 5 November, the cents will be abolished from the Brazilian money system and 978 grams [as received] of the 1-cruzeiro coins will be needed to pay for the internationally known cafesinho [small cup of coffee].

At the same time, bills of 10,000 and 50,000 cruzeiros will be put into circulation, while 100- and 200-cruzeiro coins will be issued.

In practice, the commercial and industrial sectors long ago abolished the use of the cents, because they no longer had any value owing to the continuous devaluations of the cruzeiro, considered now by hundreds of economists as a monetary fiction.

The use of the cents had caused a number of accounting problems, because the figures handled by businessmen and industrialists no longer fitted the counting machines.

Since 1 January 1984, the Brazilian cruzeiro has been devalued 60 times and lost 166.496 percent of its purchasing power.

BRIEFS

VEGETABLE OIL-DRIVEN PLANE -- On pilots day, the Brazilian Air Force exhibited a Bandeirantes plane, which runs on a fuel derived from vegetable oils. This fuel can replace kerosene. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 84 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS PROTEST NOTES 'MEDDLING'

PY022215 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2045 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Report by Hugo Reyes from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] The Chilean Government will not accept any type of protest note or statement of displeasure concerning any event related to Chilean domestic politics. This is what is stated in a communique that the Foreign Ministry released a few minutes ago. This communique states that over the past few days the Chilean Government has with profound displeasure seen that several countries with which Chile maintains friendly diplomatic relations have sent notes expressing their concern over the events that took place in Chile on 30 October. In keeping with this flagrant meddling by foreign countries in Chilean domestic affairs and taking into account the less-than-restrained and obviously politically biased way in which those concerns were expressed, the Foreign Ministry states the following:

It is distressing to confirm that foreign ministries throughout the world who are supposed to be well-informed have allowed themselves to be taken in by the malicious distortion of the events that have taken place in Chile, in such a way that their understanding of the events is completely removed from reality. The Chilean Government wishes to attribute these reactions to biased reports but, at the same time, feels that those reports do not entitle any one country to intervene in the domestic affairs of another state. The communique adds that the government does not accept and will not accept the so-called spokesmen of other foreign ministries turning themselves into mouthpieces of the Chilean people, whose sentiments and will they seem to ignore and which are appreciably different from those of the minority who are holding the protests and stoppages in our country.

The Chilean Government flatly rejects its political and economic situation being used by other nations, nations that are going through much more difficult circumstances, to meddle in domestic affairs with verbal shows aimed at satisfying the Marxist parties of their political spectrum. The communique adds that if it is taken into account that over the past few hours we have had to regret new and painful deaths which were unmistakably caused by extremists, it is inconceivable to receive criticism and judgments instead of words of understanding and solidarity. We ask for Chile the same respect that Chile has for the other governments of the world, and we will inflexibly champion the dignity of our state and our people vis-a-vis this unacceptable meddling.

The Chilean Government holds the organizations and persons who, because of their impassioned politics, have sent reports and specious news [estimulos] responsble for this absurd situation, a situation that the Chilean Government is not willing to tolerate.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES MAKING PROPOSAL TO BOLIVIA

PY022050 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Report by Hugo Reyes from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] At no time has Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle made any type of proposal to Bolivia and still less has he referred to the central issue in Bolivia's search for an outlet to the sea. All of Minister Del Valle's talks with Bolivian foreign minister were geared to discussing the procedures that the two countries would follow in order to comply with the OAS resolution.

The Foreign Ministry reiterates its current stance, which was made public upon Minister Del Valle's return from New York and which was adopted taking into account the text of the speech the Bolivian foreign minister delivered before the United Nations. The Bolivian foreign minister stated that, for the time being, the terms of the OAS resolution would be strictly observed, thus marking the first phase of a rapprochement that would be followed by the resumption of diplomatic relations to conclude in the discussion of those subjects of mutual interest.

The Foreign Ministry also makes it clear that what the foreign minister said was that during a meeting in New York with Peruvian Foreign Minister Sandro Mariategui, the letter voiced his country's goodwill in finding a formula that, in his opinion, [word indistinct] Chilean-Bolivian talks when they were held.

Alternative Solution Considered

PY022328 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p 14

[Excerpts] Two Chilean special envoys are touring the continent to inform the respective foreign ministries of the reasons for the failure of the preliminary talks, held in keeping with the OAS resolution, aimed at trying to reach an understanding with Bolivia.

Foreign Minister Del Valle has stated that although no direct talks have been held with Bolivia over the issue, a new solution to its aspiration for an outlet to the sea is being considered, this time with a "constructive" position being assumed by Peru. The new alternative allegedly consists of "a corridor inside another corridor," but the minister did not disclose any details and just referred to it in general terms.

Del Valle noted that it "is a very ingenious formula that does not establish any limits. This formula provides for a point of confluence which allows Peru access to Chile through Chilean territory. It is one corridor inside another one." Del Valle said that it has been discussed with Peru, but not with Bolivia, since with this country "we have just discussed the procedures to be followed during our talks."

"We just gave Peru this information in advance in order to be able to set things straight and decide which would be that country's definite position later on. Primarily, we wanted to inform that country what the solution consisted of. That country listened to us and that was all, but as I have already stated we have never discussed anything with Bolovia concerning its aspiration for an outlet to the sea."

HONDURAS REQUESTS ARREST OF MILITARY ATTACHE

PY021800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1534 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 2 Nov (AFP) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry has reported that the Honduran Government today requested the preventive arrest of General Jose Bueso Rosa, that country's military attache to the Honduran Embassy here. Bueso appears to be involved in a plot to assassinate Honduran President Roberto Suazo, according to an investigation that has been carried out by the FBI of the United States.

Eight participants in the plot, who had their operations center in Miami, have been arrested.

According to unconfirmed reports, the Honduran military attache in Santiago abandoned his post on 1 November to seek asylum in an embassy in the Chilean capital.

Supreme Court Orders Arrest

PY022155 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2133 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal has ordered the preventive arrest of Honduran Military Attache to Chile Jose Bueso Rosa, who has been accused of participating in a conspiracy to assassinate Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordoba. The request for his detention was reportedly made by the U.S. and Honduran Governments.

Attache in Paraguayan Embassy

PY022310 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Unconfirmed reports claim that General Bueso Rosa has sought asylum in the Paraguayan Embassy.

The records on this case have been forwarded to the Supreme Court president and he, in his capacity as a first instance judge, has ordered the preventive arrest of the Honduran military attache.

This morning the U.S. and Honduran governments requested Bueso Rosa's extradition. The United States has accused the former Honduran attache of participating in a drug smuggling ring discovered by the FBI in Miami. Moreover, the Honduran Government has confirmed Bueso's participation in a conspiracy to overthrow President Suazo Cordoba.

Once the former Honduran military attache is detained, the U.S. and Honduran Governments will have a maximum period of 60 days to formalize the request for extradition and to submit all the records on this case to the Supreme Court.

Attache Surrenders

PY031229 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The Honduran military attache has surrendered to Chilean justice. General Jose Bueso Rosa had been in asylum since Thursday night at the Paraguayan Embassy. In the past few hours he put himself at the disposal of Chilean justice, obeying an order given by Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal.

The report has been confirmed by Paraguayan Ambassador Favio Rivas, who said that the detention order was complied with without any problems in an outer corridor of the embassy and in the presence of the lawyers of the attache.

Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal, acting as judge of the first instance, had ordered the preventive detention of the Honduran officer, who has been accused of involvement in an assassination plot against Honduran President Roberto Suazo. On 1 November Gen Jose Bueso sought asylum at the Paraguayan Embassy in Santiago. He lived here in Santiago with his wife and a daughter.

The order to detain him was given after requests had been made by the Honduran and U.S. Embassies. The officer will now be heard by the judge of the first instance.

The Honduran Embassy in Chile has reported that the officer has been dismissed from his post to pave the way for possible extradition.

Held in Prison

PY031810 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The former Honduran military attache in Santiago, General Jose Bueso Rosa, is presently being held in jail at the disposal of the Supreme Court, according to a civilian police communique. According to this report the general, who is not being held incommunicado, was arrested by International Police [Interpol] agents. Public Relations Department Director Juan (Hinostrosa) reads the communique as follows:

[Begin recording] The National Intelligence Center [CNI] Public Relations Department reports the following regarding the case concerning Honduran citizen Jose Bueso Rosa:

1. The aforementioned person is being subjected to extradition proceedings in keeping with diplomatic, judicial, and police regulations;

2. The CNI has fulfilled its duties through the Interpol representative office by arresting the person in question and by placing him at the disposal of the Supreme Court.

Santiago, 3 November 1984 [end recording]

FOUR CARABINEROS DIE, ELEVEN INJURED IN ATTACK

PY021426 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The Valparaiso Carabineros office has disclosed the identities of three Carabineros who were killed in a terrorist attack against a Carabineros bus that took place this morning on (Santos Osa) Avenue in Valparaiso. Their names are Hugo Toledo Trejo, Angel Sazo Castillo, and Patricio Delgado Vergara. A fourth Carabinero was killed, but his identity is still unknown. Initial reports say that a Carabineros bus carrying a police squad was hit be a Vietnamese-style bomb [bomba tipo Vietnamita]. In addition to the four deaths, 11 Carabineros were injured. Most of them have been hospitalized in critical condition at the Van Buren and Navy Hospitals in Valparaiso.

Jarpa Condemns Attack

PY021958 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Asked whether the government would adopt any measures after the attack on a Carabineros bus in which several officers were killed and eight [as heard] were seriously wounded, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa repudiated the attack and said:

[Begin recording] This is another demonstration of the offensive that extremists are conducting in an attempt to create a climate of chaos in the country, seeking to threaten and intimidate the Chilean people. This represents a challenge to all of us as a country, as a community, and as a people, and we must react to this once and for all to put an end to this terrorist problem, which is provoking so much destruction and so much violence with the consequent loss of priceless Chilean lives. [end recording]

The interior minister then added:

[Begin recording] I hope the U.S. Department of State and the French Foreign Ministry make some statement on this murder, as they have done before, although unjustly, when discussing the Chilean reality.

Perhaps it would be appropriate for members of these embassies to visit the places where protests, violence, looting, and destruction of different installations have taken place to verify who is organizing the violence so they can inform their governments thus preventing their foreign ministries from taking false steps in this regard. [end recording]

In addition, the interior minister denied rumors about a cabinet crisis:

[Begin recording] There is no such crisis. This is final, categorical; there is no crisis. [end recording]

Minister Jarpa said he was not aware that the finance minister and the secretary general of government have presented their resignations. There have been no such resignations, he repeated.

FOUR BOMB EXPLOSIONS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO

PY021759 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] There have been four bomb attacks in the past few hours in Santiago. A Carabineros report says that a bomb attack was made against the Dalmacia Bakery at 1425 San Daniel Street, and that the attack caused minor damage to the building. It adds that another attack was carried out against a streetlight post at 6900 Mapocho Street. The report adds that a third attack took place against an electric installation at 346 Rivas Vicuna Street. The shock waves of this explosion destroyed the windows of the [name indistinct] building. Carabineros also reported that a fourth attack was made against the home of neighborhood leader Yolando Luz Galvez, located at 4362 Arzobispo Subercaseaux Street.

AFP: CARABINEROS 'BRUTALLY' DETAIN LEFTIST LEADER

PY021402 Paris AFP in Spanish 1225 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 1 Nov (AFP) -- The Solidarity Vicariate of the Catholic Church has reported that the Chilean police today interrupted a ceremony in commemoration of opposition leaders who have died during President Augusto Pinochet's military regime. Leftist leader Eduardo Valencia, the speaker at the ceremony, was detained and beaten by the police.

The symbolic act was taking place at the principal cemetery of Santiago on All Saints Day, a date when people traditionally visit the tombs of their dead relatives. Valencia was detained while he was heading a group that was standing around the grave of a worker who was found beheaded and mutilated after being detained by members of the Carabineros in September [year indistinct] during antigovernment street demonstrations.

Lawyer Carmen Hertz said that 27-year-old Valencia, who is president of a Santiago neighborhood group, was "brutally" beaten inside the police bus that took him to a police station. After talking with Valencia, Hertz said that he is accused of attacking the Carabineros and some civilians who apparently belong to the secret police (National Intelligence Center), and that he was questioned and booked at the same police station.

EDICT RESTRICTING NEWS IN VALPARAISO ABROGATED

PY030014 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The office of the chief of the emergency zone of Valparaiso and Easter Island has abrogated the edict that was issued on 29 October restricting the dissemination of local news.

BETANCUR ON EFFORTS TO STABILIZE ECONOMY

PA041305 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Oct 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] This year Colombia will only be able to pay the $1.1 billion in interest on its external debt, which represents all the country's income from exports, excluding the coffee exports. The information was revealed last night by President Belisario Betancur during the ceremony to conclude the Javerian Economists Congress, which marked the 20th anniversary of the university's School of Economics.

He explained that internal measures have been adopted to lessen the negative repercussions of this on our economy. He stated that the "ultimate and definite" solution will only be achieved at an international level through "changes in the conditions of private financial markets and multilateral credit agencies, which are sometimes drastically affected by actions of the U.S. Government." The president said that the external sector is the main obstacle to a reactivation process, and represents an indirect cause for the deterioration of the employment sector. He underscored the importance of an export promotion program started by his government to counter this situation, and "to generate foreign exchange and new jobs."

During his speech, President Betancur asked the economists not "to only criticize, but to help find other alternatives." He insisted that "this ship, Colombia, our destiny, depends on how much everyone helps," adding that "no one should make the mistake of thinking that the government is the only one responsible for the situation. When accepting the Colombian people's mandate, I invited you to participate in a solidarity crusade to define our present and prepare for our future."

The president analyzed the current economic situation, saying: "We must adjust to the fact that we are not a rich country; seek to develop our national industry, not as a result of false nationalism but to generate jobs; and expand our economy to improve our social situation."

He also said: "The commercial balance, the balance between the merchandise we purchase and that which we sell abroad, has improved. This most clearly reflects the policies adopted to promote nontraditional exports and restrict imports; to step up the devaluation rate to overcome our foreign exchange arrears; to render our national products more competitive abroad; to increase the revenue benefits for our exporters, through the CERT [expansion unknown]; and to search for new ways to increase our international trade -- these are some of the measures to encourage the sale of our products abroad. In addition, international coffee prices have been stabilized at reasonable levels and this also contributes to increasing the dollars coming to our country. And, as I said before, we have also stopped purchasing luxury items."

RAMIREZ OCAMPO CONDOLES ON GANDHI'S DEATH

PA030213 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo expressed his condolences today over the violent death of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday to the Government of India during a special visit this morning to Indian Ambassador Alfred W. Vaz. The Colombian foreign minister spoke with the Indian diplomat about the personality of the late prime minister and the loss that her tragic death represents to the developing countries, the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77, and in general, to all the countries of the world. Ramirez Ocampo also signed the condolence book at the embassy and expressed in it his heartfelt admiration for Mrs Gandhi as a leader of the many causes in favor of humanity which she promoted.

MEDIATING COMMISSION COMPLETES FINAL DRAFT

PA301859 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] After 11 days of intense work, the high-level executive-legislative mediating commission yesterday ended its work and immediately presented a draft or final project outlining the formula for an agreement to solve the political problem affecting the country.

The document was sent to President Leon Febres Cordero and National Congress President Raul Vaca for final observations prior to its approval and immediate signing, which is expected today. Vaca in turn, presented the document at a meeting at his office last night to the leaders and heads of the parties included in the progressive bloc, who will make a statement today at 1000 after consulting with their organizations.

FEBRES ENDS DIALOGUE WITH OPPOSITION OVER STRIKE

PA020645 Rome IPS in Spanish 2247 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Quito, 1 Nov (IPS) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero strongly criticized the opposition today for supporting the general strike called by the United Workers Front, FUT, which was only partially carried out yesterday throughout the country. President Febres Cordero spoke at a ceremony in which eight Army generals were promoted.

The executive branch suspended the dialogue it had been holding for the past 2 weeks with members of the opposition because of the support that the "progressive bloc," comprised of opposition deputies who are in the majority in Congress, gave to the strike.

The purpose of the dialogue was to overcome the differences created by the conflict between the government and opposition in Congress that resulted from the appointment of justices to the Supreme Court of Justice by Congress, which was declared illegal and unconstitutional by President Febres Cordero.

"When we are holding a dialogue; we should act accordingly," Febres Cordero said as he decided to end the negotiation. He added that the government "had trusted in the offer of a dialogue," but some sectors, "blinded by political emotion and following extremist plans," have prevented it.

Congress, which is controlled by the center and the left is opposed to Febres Cordero who is a Social Christian.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON STRIKE

PA010416 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Report by Alvaro Samaniego]

[Text] The Ecuadoran presidency has just issued a communique that states: The national government wants to express its gratitude to the Educadoran workers who today have shown their wisdom and patriotism. [Words indistinct] the small outbreaks of violence that well-known agitators tried to produce. Their efforts to bring anarchy to the country were unsuccessful since they were rejected by the citizens who worked normally with enthusiasm and civic spirit depsite the announced acts of violence that sought to strengthen the illegal strike called by [words indistinct] with the public support of the progressive bloc.

There have been isolated incidents in some locations such as in Manabi where a policeman was seriously injured when he was brutally attacked with a Molotov cocktail. This is an example of the terrorist [word indistinct] of some individuals who do not want to accept that the national need to work in peace and respect is above irreconcilable political issues.

This is the press communique that the national government issued this afternoon. It reaffirms the government position that the strike is not legal and that it has not had the effects that labor leaders claim it has had.

'TERRORISTS' FORCE HOY TO PUBLISH PROCLAMATION

PA021754 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Terrorists of the Alfaro Lives, Dammit Movement have carried out an assault on the Quito newspaper HOY. The terrorists ordered a proclamation printed and took two employees as hostages. They released one of them immediately, but they are still holding Jorge Tamayo, the press chief.

Approximately 50 members of the group attacked the newspaper yesterday, Thursday, at 2315. They subdued printing and circulation personnel, forcing them to stop printing the newspaper and to insert a proclamation from their group on pages 6-7 of the newspaper. The terrorists withdrew today, Friday, at 0150 after the printing of the newspaper was completed, but took Press Chief Jorge Tamayo and Distribution Chief Carlos Villacis hostage. Villacis was forced to take some of the issues to an urban transportation company and dispatch them to several provinces for distribution as usual.

The terrorists vaulted a wall in order to enter the premises. Three of them, including a woman, pretended that a green Austin vehicle was having mechanical trouble and asked the guard at the gate for help, and then pulled a gun on him. Distribution personnel were forced into an office, and one of the attackers harangued them while pointing a machine gun at them.

In the printing section, the terrorists forced the employees to print the newspaper at gunpoint. Upon withdrawing, they painted slogans of their movement on the newspaper's main hall and distribution area. After they left, the employees called the newspaper management and director.

After analyzing the situation, the management decided to place the issue containing the proclamation in circulation, since Tamayo is still in danger since he is a hostage of the group. However, it was decided to issue a special issue early today to explain the situation to the newspaper's readers. In this issue, [words indistinct].

The newspaper HOY hopes that Tamayo's kidnappers will return him safely to his home and work, because holding him hostage will not serve any cause, not even that which the Alfaro Lives, Dammit group is supposed to be serving. On the contrary, this will only discredit them.

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES GANDHI'S ASSASSINATION

PA010405 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0323 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Quito, 31 Oct (DPA) -- The Ecuadoran Government today expressed its "deep sorrow and strong repudiation" over the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandhi.

Foreign Minister Edgar Teran said that "the world's conscience has been shaken and it repudiates this crime against a woman of extraordinary value and enormous talent." Minister Teran added that the Ecuadoran Government has sent a message to the people and Government of India, expressing its solidarity in view of the assassination of their leader. Meanwhile, former President Osvaldo Hurtado, whose government decided to join the Nonaligned Movement, said that "the Third World has lost one of its most illustrious leaders."

BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON GANDHI'S DEATH, TERRORISM

PY021427 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpts] President Belaunde today conveyed his condolences to Indian Ambassador Sushil Dubey and expressed his desire that peace be restored in India. At 1125 this morning President Belaunde arrived at the Indian Embassy accompanied by his aide-de-camp. Upon signing the book of condolences, the president conveyed to the Indian ambassador his deep sorrow over this irreparable loss.

[Begin recording] Mr President, what do you think of this assassination?

[Belaunde] Well, it is the result of intolerance, which only brings unhappiness to all peoples. I want to express my strong desire that peace be restored in India; that Mrs Gandhi's assassination may not have further consequences, more bloodshed or more confrontations among the Indian people.

[Reporter] Is this an example of what international terrorism really means, Mr President?

[Belaunde] Yes indeed. This is a result of intolerance. This is why I will continue to advocate calm, solidarity, and fraternity.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] to the effect that there should be a dialogue with Shining Path [words indistinct]?

[Belaunde] Well I do not think that would be ... [changes remark] First, we must determine with whom to hold a dialogue, right? But with whom can one talk in order to hold a dialogue with a movement whose leaders stay in hiding and just send others into action? This is the question I want to ask you.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] would the government be willing to hold a dialogue?

[Belaunde] Do you know them, do you know where they are? No, I do not think so. [end recording]

BELAUNDE WILLING TO HELP CHILE, BOLIVIA IN TALKS

PY040129 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 3 Nov (AFP) -- President Fernando Belaunde Terry today affirmed that he is well-inclined toward analyzing any proposal the Chilean Government might make to Bolivia so that the problem of its lack of an outlet to the sea can be solved on a basis including former Peruvian territories.

He recalled the existence of a treaty between Peru and Chile stipulating that Peruvian consent is necessary should Chile decide to transfer territories that were Peruvian before the 1879 Pacific War to a third country.

Belaunde said that the first thing that is necessary to solve the problem of Bolivia's being landlocked is an understanding between Chile and Bolivia, and that should they then decide on an idea to solve the problem, his country would look at the idea in a spirit of fraternity.

Previously, through Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Luis Percovich, the Peruvian Government had announced that it had not received any proposal regarding the problem from Chile.

Through its foreign minister, the Chilean Government has announced that it has a new formula to provide an outlet to the sea to Bolivia through a land corridor in territory that previously belonged to Peru.

No Proposal Received

PY030226 Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 2 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Luis Percovich today said that Peru has not received a Chilean proposal regarding Bolivia's landlocked situation. He added that his country's stand is and will continue to be in keeping with the treaties in force.

Percovich told journalists that the Peruvian Government is pleased with the possibility of an agreement between Chile and Bolivia designed to resolve Bolivia's landlocked situation.

Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle a few days ago stated that there is a new formula to provide Bolivia with an outlet to the sea through a land corridor, a formula that reportedly was well received in Peru.

Peru's position in this matter is that Bolivia's outlet to the Pacific is a problem between Bolivia and Chile and that Peru will only step in if the solution implies using territory which belonged to Peru in the past. "If this agreement requires Peru's opinion or decision to any extent, we will give it special attention within the framework of Latin American friendship and the treaties in force. This is our position," Foreign Minister Percovich said.

SHINING PATH BOMBS BRIDGE NEAR AYACUCHO

PY042235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1945 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Ayacucho, 4 Nov (EFE) -- The Ayahuarcuna Bridge, located 35 km from Ayacucho, has been blown up by alleged members of the Shining Path, according to reports given by travelers arriving from that zone. The attack took place last Saturday night. The name of the bridge in Quechua means "place where bodies are hanged." The bombing of the bridge causes serious communications problems, because it is located at an important communications spot between Ayacucho and centers of supply. Rumors indicated that groups of workers are already on the way to repair the bridge.

BRIEFS

WHALING QUOTA -- Lima, 5 Oct (AFP) -- The Peruvian Agriculture Ministry has established a quota of 160 Bryde whales for the 1984-85 whaling season in Peru, it was officially reported today in Lima. The season begins on 1 October. Those whales measuring from 10.70 to 12.20 meters will be earmarked for domestic consumption and those longer than 12.20 meters for export. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 6 Oct 84 PY]

DE LA MADRID, VALERO ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA040350 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Oct 84 pp 1 A, 16 A, 33 A

[By Aurora Berdejo Arvizu]

[Text] In yesterday's meeting with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, President M guel de la Madrid said that Mexico is willing to incorporate all the observations made by the area countries into the Contadora Group Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. Salvadoran Ambassador to Mexico Salvador Trigueros and Mexican Deputy Foreign Secretaries Alfonso de Rosenzweig and Ricardo Valero also participated in the meeting which was held at the offical Los Pinos residence. Rosenzweig and Valero hold the posts of acting foreign secretary and head of the cultural affairs department of the foreign secretariat, respectively.

At a news conference, Valero said that at the meeting President De la Madrid basically expressed the Mexican Government's interest, concern, and determination to continue to expand the negotiations process already under way with the aim of overcoming the current situation in the Central American region.

According to Valero, the president also said that the Mexican Government is worried because, in spite of the advances made thanks to the diplomatic and political efforts, the regional conflicts are still alive. The president said that destabilization actions are still being carried out and that the foreign military presence persists. However, he admitted that along with these undesirable situations there have also been very revealing and significant signs that important advances have been made in diplomatic negotiations.

Valero said that the president stressed that the results of the UN General Assembly debate reflect the opinion of the international community and encourage the continuation of diplomatic efforts. The president said that the international community clearly urged the successful termination of the current phase of the Contadora process in the near future so that the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central American can be signed. President De la Madrid also said that in this final process of perfecting and streamlining the Contadora Document, Mexico will analyze the proposals that have been made in a careful, objective manner with the aim of incorporating them into the definitive text. Of course, Mexico will try to ensure that the document is satisfactory to all parties and that it represents a genuine, real balance for the interests of all involved parties.

Valero said that the president mentioned the need to sign the Contadora Document now, with the support of the international community, as this will allow us to advance to a truly higher stage which might open the way to cooperation among the Central American countries themselves as well as with other countries, such as Mexico. The deputy secretary said that no date has yet been set for the signing of the Contadora Document and explained that currently the Contadora Group is evaluating the document in view of the suggestions that have been made to incorporate certain elements into the revised draft. Valero said that during this evaluation process all the suggestions will be analyzed in the most objective manner, a manner that has characterized the Contadora Group. Valero said that suggestions that perfect, streamline, or improve what the document already contains will undoubtedly be incorporated into the text as will others that, on the contrary, change the objectivity, balance, proposals and counterproposals. This normally occurs during a process of negotiations, but will have to be very frankly explained to our Central American friends. Once the Contadora Group has accomplished its task it will be up to the Central American countries to decide when it might be possible to sign the document.

Valero said that Mexico wants the process accelerated because with each passing day more harm is being done, more lives are being lost, and more destruction is occuring. People are being affected socially and economically and "we are being distracted from very basic issues that as a result of the times in which we live demand our attention."

Mexico, he concluded, believes that this process should not be delayed and that the peace agreement must be signed so that the objectives of security, stability, trust, and cooperation among the Central American countries can be achieved.

OIL EXPORTS TO BE REDUCED BY 100,000 BARRELS

FL020300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2228 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will decrease its daily petroleum export by 100,000 barrels starting today and until an as yet undertermined date, reported Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry Francisco Labastida and PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta. They said that with this measure, which will help avoid petroleum prices from falling on the international markets, Mexico will suffer a monthly loss of $81 million. They added that on the international market, Isthmus crude is at $29, and the heavier and lesser quality Maya crude is at $25.5 a barrel.

The two officials said that Mexico voluntarily decreased its price of petroleum in accordance with an OPEC decision and the members of this organization will decrease production by 1.5 billion barrels a day.

Labastida Comments

FL021430 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 1 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry Francisco Labastida Ochoa said today that the Mexican Government's decision to reduce oil exportes by 100,000 barrels per day would affect all its customers, including beneficiaries of the San Jose Pact.

He stressed that there would be no discrimination in oil policy on the international market. He added: We believe the fairest thing we can do at present is to enforce the policy equally among all countries to which we now export oil. The secretary pointed out that with the onset of winter, the demand will rise. Meanwhile, oil exporting countries are maintaining an attitude of unity to restrict supply and reestablish short-term market balance.

Labastida Ochoa and PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta held a press conference, at which the decision of the Mexican Government to maintain current oil prices and reduce exports from 1.5 million barrels per day to 1.4 million, was announced. Beteta noted that Mexico pumps 2.750 million barrels of oil a day, so the reduction of oil exports will not especially affect the production process.

Editorial Supports Decision

PA020444 Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 29 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Oil: A Moderate Reaction"]

[Text] While news of oil price discussions at the OPEC meeting in Geneva is still being received in Mexico, decisions have already been made in Geneva to stabilize the price of that commodity by reducing production up to 10 percent. Mexico has agreed with that decision. The Mexican Government's announcement that appeared in yesterday's press is an unprecedented effort. It has preferred to accept a reduction in foreign exchange income derived from a lowering of its export quota rather than to confront a decline in oil prices like the one that took place approximately 2 years ago.

The secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry has referred to the "significant losses in foreign exchange income" that the measure will cause. It will undoubtedly have serious effects on investment plans, particularly on tax revenues, which will report deficits. However, the government official believes that the agreement to reduce production is acceptable if one takes into account the danger of a price collapse worse than the one that occurred before.

The Mexican Government's stance at Geneva is wise. Its decision to join the OPEC announced in Oslo is also wise. Mexico's position is to maintain its autonomy by adjusting prices and volumes of sales on the foreign market according to our domestic needs for development. The pressures exerted on the oil market have led to this decision. The essential thing is to prevent the price of oil from going down.

DELEGATION GOING TO JAPAN TO RENEGOTIATE DEBT

FL022344 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1834 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- A Mexican delegation will leave for Japan today to renegotiate Mexico's foreign debt with Japan which comes to $48 billion [as received]. Included in the delegation are Under Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Francisco Suarez Davila and Bank of Mexico Director Miguel Mancera Aguayo.

During their stay in Japan, the Mexican officials will meet with a variety of Japanese creditors; Japan is the second largest creditor in Mexico's foreign debt.

SPP ISSUES JANUARY-JULY FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

FL021738 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0006 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- In the January-July 1984 period, Mexico's trade balance showed a surplus of $7,896,500,000, a 3.7 rise from the same period in 1983. According to data from the Secretariat for Programming and Budget (SPP), the surplus was the result of $13,604,700,000 in exports and imports of $5,708,200,000. The SPP said these amounts represent respective increases of 12.9 and 28.7 percent over exports and imports in the same period of 1983.

The increase in exports occurred mainly in nonpetroleum products, which increased by 31.3 percent. In foreign petroleum, petroleum derivatives, sales increased 7 percent and petrochemicals increased by 55.7 percent, which together amounted to $699.9 million. Crude oil sales totaled $8,931,800,000 for a 3.2 percent increase.

During this period, the main nonpetroleum exports in the agricultural sector were sales of cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, melons, beans and in the extractive sector, [word indistinct] and salt. Manufactured nonpetroleum exports grew by 29.4 percent. These included frozen shrimp, orange juice, synthetic textile fibers, and chemical products. Manufactured iron and steel, which amounted to $77.4 million and $79.8 million worth of iron and steel tubing and pipe was also exported. This was an increase of 62.3 percent and 170.5 percent, respectively.

The SPP reported that overseas purchases totaled $5,708,200,000 including freight and insurance. This was 28.7 percent more than imports during the same period last year.

The largest increase in imports was in intermediate goods, which grew by 30.1 percent, while imports of capital and consumer goods grew by 23.2 percent and 27.4 percent, respectively. Public sector imports were $2,633,600,000 and private sector imports totaled $2,794,200,000.

ARDITO OUTLINES ADMINISTRATION'S OBJECTIVES

PA021719 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 84

["Message to the Nation" by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta at the Presidential Palace in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen, good evening. On the eve of another anniversary of the founding of the Republic we address you from this solemn room at the Presidential Palace, accompanied by our government team, to outline our long-term objectives and short- and medium-term plans for specific actions in the initial phase of our administration as they apply to the social and economic realm and to the provinces. Before broaching each subject separately, we repeat the main points on which our actions, those of our government team, and those of the entire administration will be based: We have begun a great national effort primarily aimed at strengthening a new participative and stable democracy in Panama; at improving social conditions for Panamanians, particularly the poorer sectors who are on the fringes of society; at revitalizing economic development and creating the jobs our fellow countrymen so urgently need; at modernizing and improving public administration so that it will be a more effective driving force for development; and at strengthening Panama's independence, peace, and security.

Panama's situation is very critical and its resolution will require the efforts of everyone. In the past Panama made strong investments to modernize its infrastructure and promote social improvement of large sectors of the population. However, for a long time we have been accustomed to consuming more than Panama produces, thus bringing about high levels of public and private indebtedness here and abroad. This situation cannot continue. The options are clear: We can continue heading down a deadend street with all the dangers this entails, or we can walk the road of awareness, discipline, order, and labor, working to achieve a common goal by placing the high interests of our nation and people above all others to continue improving the lives of all Panamanians and to generate jobs. To achieve this we must work more, invest more, produce more, and export more. In the short time that we have been in office we have already taken the first and most urgent steps. These include the submission of 18 bills that will establish the necessary legal conditions to begin to effect the constructive change that we all want. These laws will contribute to improving public administration and eliminating unnecessary red tape. They will revitalize construction of low-cost housing, and propitiate the improvement of banking, insurance, and financing services and the growth of Panama's merchant marine force. They will help control contraband, improve public bidding systems, produce more tax revenues, and generate more jobs. The current National Legislation Council, with great patriotic zeal, has accepted this package of laws, thereby fulfilling its important commitment to the country. We wish to make our appreciation to the current legislators public tonight.

Also, we have submitted to the members of cabinet and to the directors and managers of independent government agencies the package of recommendations that were made by the various working groups, which acted generously and patriotically. We have issued clear instructions to the members of our administration to study these recommendations, develop them, and to the extent possible, include them in their work plans and execute them as soon as possible.

Panama's social situation, which showed significant improvement during the 1970's, has begun to deteriorate mainly as a result of the crisis that has reduced public and private, economic, and financial resources. No Panamanian family, particularly those of the more humble sectors and the middle classes, has escaped the effects of job scarcity and its sequel of anguish, impoverishment, and frustration. This is the worst problem that confronts us. We have issued firm instructions to our closest advisers who are here with us tonight to devote their efforts to the urgent priority of generating jobs, mainly through creating incentives for the private sector with special emphasis on the creation of new jobs as part of the government investment projects.

We have made many great achievements in education; health and sanitation; housing; public transportation; telephone communications, electrification; care for youth, children, family, the elderly, and Indian groups; and in the promotion of Panamanian culture. However, we must admit that the scope and quality of public services is far from satisfying the expectations of all Panamanians. Unequal opportunities still affect us severely. Therefore, I repeat that the main and permanent goal of our administration is to extend the benefits of development to all the people and achieve full independence for Panamanians at every level. With this goal in mind we will first address the most pressing problems, particularly those that affect the poorer sectors and middle classes. Economic stagnation and the difficult fiscal situation restrict our capacity to meet the people's needs. However, despite the crisis and fiscal limitations, much can be done in the social sector with a more efficient administration, better judgment in the use of resources, a clearer sense of priorities, and more precision with regard to the concrete objectives that we want to attain. These will be our guidelines for the next few months.

My administration will have as a permanent priority the democratization of education and the improvement of the quality of teaching and learning processes. In housing, our government has proposed laws that will promote the construction of low-cost housing in the short term, which we have considered a priority, as well as the construction of rental buildings that will develop freely according to demand and supply. We will strengthen financing sources for the construction of housing and for second mortgages with the reorganization of the National Mortgage Bank, which will not only provide financing for Housing Ministry projects, but also for savings and loan associations so that they may better service the needs of urban growth. Thus, additional financing will be available to accelerate construction of homes for low-income families and to generate more jobs.

In transportation, we have found that the road and highway network is in disrepair. This must be remedied. During the first phases of our administration we will give priority to the program of repair and maintenance of highways and streets in our cities and to the regulation of the public transportation system in Panama City. The maintenance and repair of streets and highways will be carried out by methods that are labor-oriented because this is no time for luxuries. In public works, we will finish the Divisa-Las Tablas Highway, we will concinue to work on improvements to the Pan-American Highway and expanison of the Transisthmian Highway, ans we will fulfill a long-awaited wish of the Indian communities: to be able to reach San Blas by land from El Llano to Carti.

After final consultations are concluded, we will submit to the Legislative Assembly the new health code, which includes modern legislation adequate to meet the country's situation. It has been the product of deep analysis and talks between technicians and representatives of the health sector. The Social Security Trust must recover its image and the public's confidence without delay. Social security beneficiaries are entitled to fast and efficient service, particularly in scheduling medical appointments and hospitalization and in the processing of retirement and subsidy pensions. We have begun an in-depth analysis of the organization, finances, and controls of this institution that belongs to the Panamanian people to modernize it and prevent loss of resources. We will promote the integration of full-service health care that will go beyond simple medical care to pave the way for the operation of a multidisciplinary health team that will allow for personal health care and care for families and communities. We will seek equilibrium in institutional responsibilities and the coverage of expenses. The policy of development of urban centers in the provinces will be aimed at furnishing efficient public services to curtail rural-to-urban migration.

Panama's Indian communities are entitled to a special social and economic effort to deal with their more difficult conditions of poverty, isolation, and abandonment. Developing their local economies and integrating them into Panamanian society while respecting their cultures will be basic for their advancement and for advocating respect for their ways. We will strengthen the National Directorate of Indian Policies of the Ministry of Government and Justice.

During my administration, we will once and for all mark off the Indian reserves and establish policies for peaceful coexistence with progress and in harmony with the needs of the Indian communities. Ultimately, the improvement of services is not enough. We must make them more all-encompassing so that more Panamanians benefit from them every day. This is impossible with a stagnated economy. The worst problem, unemployment, will not be resolved if we do not take our economy out of that state of stagnation. In order to continue serving the people and to serve them better, the private economic sector must be revitalized and the public economic sector must operate more honestly, responsibly, and rationally. This means that we must promote profitable investments based on new agreements between workers and businessmen. I will be personally responsible for the more rational and efficient use of public funds. I will follow through on this. We are defining the principles that will promote local and foreign private investment and growth of all businesses, with emphasis on small businesses, which generate the most jobs per investment unit. These principles must include permanent dialogue between workers, employers, and government in harmonious cooperation to benefit a common goal.

Today we repeat what we said several times during our campaign and in our inaugural address: The government should not and cannot be the principle driving force of Panama's economic growth in the foreseeable future. It cannot be because the difficult fiscal situation that we are experiencing and will continue to experience in the upcoming years prevents us from using public funds as direct instruments to expand Panama's economy and increase productive employment. It should not be because in our free enterprise system, private activity and production has sufficient elements, resources, and possibilities to satisfy most of the demands and needs of all Panamanians and because the free and sound competition that this government will emphasize as part of the new rules of the game will ensure that competition will be efficient and fair.

We continue to guide our actions on the constitutional principle that recognizes the coexistence of private and state industry. However, we will vigorously support only those that are productive and generate jobs because we have an obligation to society to take steps with regard to those industries that are unproductive, particularly state industries which belong to Panamanians and which the government administers. These are not merely philosophical stances. It is a matter of making the means of production that belong to the Panamanian society efficient. The drain of funds cannot go on. Corporations that yearly report losses cannot continue to exist. Those that are profitable will be strengthened, particularly if they contribute to social development. Public service institutions will receive our full support so that they are managed efficiently and render the services that their patrons pay to obtain.

We will only be able to accelerate economic growth and maintain it by promoting exports of goods, agricultural and industrial, and services linked to our geographic position. The local and foreign private sector must participate decidedly and actively in this process, and labor and business leaders must work in harmony to achieve this goal.

The Republic of Panama enjoys progressive labor laws. The Labor Code is a great achievement. We in this administration will support its implementation. The code is one of the greatest achievements of the Torrijos administration and we played a definite role in its creation. We are now receiving its legacies. However, because of the urgent need to generate jobs and create new productive activities and work positions, we must decide how the Labor Code can be modified. I wish to point out now that no modification will be introduced that affects the achievements that workers attained in the code.

In addition to the joint efforts by labor and business sectors and because it will be up to the private sector to act as the principal generator of wealth and jobs, we have begun to take steps to create the conditions under which the private sector will effectively, efficiently, and immediately take the action we are awaiting. This should include construction, tourism, agriculture, industry, and rendering of services linked to our geographic position.

The shortage of housing, especially of low-cost housing, has made this a priority for us. We will promote construction so that it can alleviate urban planning and housing needs and rapidly generate many jobs. In addition to the package of laws that includes ending rent controls on the new housing units that will be built and the special tax incentives to promoters of low-cost housing, we will promote self-help construction projects, cooperative movements, and loans for building materials, as well as reduction in the prices of building materials and an increase in national savings necessary to build more housing.

In agriculture, we will curtail the government's involvement in productive activities in order to increase its role of providing technical expertise to medium- and small-sized producers throughout the country and promoting production through adequate pricing policies and smart marketing. We will eliminate to the extent possible the high financial burden caused by several state enterprises in the agricultural sector that do not contribute significantly to social and economic development. We will promote export crops with competitive standards and livestock raising for the export of lard and the production of milk. These activities will generate foreign exchange and jobs.

In industry, we will vigorously promote investment to establish export-oriented industries and to substitute imports on a rational basis. We have issued instructions to the National Investment Council to step up its promotion work abroad and attract foreign investment to Panama. Initial contacts that we made have been very encouraging. At the same time, we will create an institute for foreign trade. It will operate under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and will centralize and expedite procedures for exports, properly disseminate Panama's export offers, and study potential markets abroad for our products in direct support to local exporters.

In the field of banking, finance, and miscellaneous services, we have proposed laws that will strengthen this sector so that it will continue to be one of the pillars of Panama's development. We will create an investment bank that will have a major share of responsibility in the country's development.

In order to achieve our economic recovery and overcome the crisis, the government will assume responsibility for straightening out our public finances and modernizing our administration. The state of our public finances is even worse than I had thought and the loans recently signed for 1985 cannot be covered by the resources available to the government. We will continue to evaluate the situation and have asked all public organizations to reduce their expenditures. We will not create new public posts and will strive to make better use of the existing ones. We will enforce a strict policy of austerity to rationalize public spending. We will cut $20 million from the 1985 budget in rents, equipment, unnecessary offices; we will renew the government's insurance policies; and we will reduce, in every government sector, expenses that do little to improve the services required by our community.

To fulfill this responsibility, we will first submit to the Legislative Assembly bills that seek to eliminate bureaucracy in the relations between our citizens and their government, thus accelerating procedures and eliminating unnecessary bribes and embezzlement. The law for the comptroller general's office is obsolete, dating back to 1941. We will submit a bill to the legislative branch that updates this organization's functions and grants it special powers so that it can efficiently supervise public spending and demand appropriate punishment if public funds are not correctly handled. In addition, we will create a directorate for state property in the Finance and Treasury Ministry, which will take an inventory of and establish mechanisms to control all of the state's properties, because they belong to all Panamanians. We are currently renegotiating part of our public debt. We are trying to extend the terms and date for payment and to reduce interests, with the intention of improving our capacity to finance investment programs with our country's own resources.

In order to fulfill our pledges, we will establish the following framework: The production in our country must be oriented to guarantee the necessary supplies for our internal use and to generate surplus production that will be exported or used as raw materials. With this goal in mind, we will strive to promote agroindustrial, forestry, and fishing development because this allows us to diversify and expand the country's economy. The Ministry of Agricultural Development, as we said previously, will step up the programs to provide the technology that will benefit small- and medium-sized producers without forgetting the organized groups. The addition of once-forgotten sectors in our market will be accomplished through rural development programs in southern Veraguas Province and the Guaymi Indians' regions, which will be strengthened with new activities aimed at their self-supply, promoted through the General Directorate for Community Development. The industrial development of our countryside, supported by an expansion and diversification of its production, should be guided to a better use of the installations and the expertise of current businessmen. We will strive to overcome once and for all the administrative problems that prevent that operation of industrial parks in David Chitre and the other instruments and incentives that prevent the installation of industries in our countryside.

We must now break obsolete guidelines of our attitude and actions. Panamanians want an opportunity to struggle for themselves, sharing their rights and duties, their sacrifices and benefits, and by speaking the truth we strive to find the solution to our homeland's problems. This great task is everyone's responsibility; the achievements must be sought by all and everyone must contribute toward this goal. I am here to preside over the crusade of a people who are united to wage a battle against the crisis and for the future, to guide all of you toward the achievement of great solutions. All Panamanians, young and old, adults from every sector, will overcome the crisis. We will develop our democracy, we will build a future for our children, and all of us, to a man, will build a Panama that promotes social justice, liberty, democracy, and the future. Thank you, and good night.

MINISTRY ISSUES DECLARATION ON GANDHI'S DEATH

PA040317 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Nov 84 p 48

[Declaration issued by the Foreign Ministry; date, place not given]

[Text] President Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta has sent a message of condolence to Indian President Zail Singh that clearly expresses the magnitude of the Panamanian Government's sorrow and the Panamanian people's natural reaction in view of the tragic death of Indira Gandhi. In the fact of such a loss the mankind, the Foreign Ministry only adds two words to those of our president: "Great sorrow."

BRIEFS

NEW DIGEDECOM DIRECTOR -- Daniel Espino Zambrano has been appointed the new director of the General Directorate of Community Development (Digedecom). [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 1 PA]

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ ON NICARAGUAN BORDER VIOLATION CHARGES

PA032123 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1850 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry's reply to Nicaragua's charge that Nicaraguan territory is not [as heard] being violated from Costa Rica does not exclude the possibility of occasional actions of hostility by groups of Nicaraguans against the Sandinist Government. This statement was made by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez who also added:

[Begin recording] Constant patrolling is being carried out and on occasions these patrols have found groups or places where these groups could have established a temporary base. Colonel Vidal's [chief of the Civil Police] report to the Security Council states that they have found, and this has happened in the past, a recently abandoned camp and that they destroyed it. This is all part of the Civil Police work in the border zone.

This incident, as well as similar incidents, shows that our Civil Police carries out all of the possible surveillance, within our means, and does not allow the use of Costa Rican territory for such purposes. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Gutierrez reiterated what he told Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco regarding strict surveillance in the border zone.

HEAVY-CALIBER SHOOTING FROM NICARAGUA REPORTED

PA041749 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Intense shooting, accompanied by the noise of heavy weapons was heard this morning at Penas Blancas customs post on the Costa Rican border with Nicaragua, border post officials have reported.

The Costa Rican sources told AFP that at approximately 0930 local time, the firing began, "possibly mortar and rifle fire from the mountain region on the other side of the border."

The officials said they could not confirm whether it was an anti-Sandinist attack, because they could not observe directly the fighting that was taking place during 35 minutes "on the Nicaraguan side of the border."

The Penas Blancas border post of Nicaragua was attacked several times in the past by anti-Sandinist forces. For this reason it was moved several kilometers inland by order of the government of Managua, which insists that the attackers "came from Costa Rica." This accusation has been denied by the authorities of San Jose.

EL SALVADOR

FARABUNDO REVIEWS 5 MONTHS OF DUARTE GOVERNMENT

PA032318 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpts] During this broadcast Radio Farabundo Marti will focus on the first 5 months of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's government. It will focus on the government's political measures with regard to the human rights of the Salvadoran people, the attention to and solution for the workers' demands, the exercise of democratic freedoms in our country.

It will also focus on Duarte's measures based on his policies, the actions of the oligarchy and Duarte's government, and the creation of organizations and parties that supported Duarte in the beginning but who have now seen the real role being played by this regime. Radio Farabundo Marti will also focus on the steps taken by Duarte's regime to intensify the war.

To obtain votes Duarte promised to put an end to the violation of human rights; however, less than 2 months after being in office, Duarte's human rights promises began to be forgotten. In less than 2 months the hopes of some of our country's popular sectors that the human rights situation in our country would improve were lost. Hopes were lost. During the third week of July the regime's elite battalions and the deadly Air Force inflicted hundreds of dead and wounded on the civilian population. The death squads increased their actions in the cities. San Salvador, the neighboring towns and the rural areas continue to live in anguish. The leaders and the workers have lost their hopes for peace [words indistinct].

Five months of Duarte's government represent 5 months of war against the people. During his 5 months as president, Duarte has been responsible for the following human rights violations:

1. He ordered the bombing of 127 towns in 10 of the country's 14 departments.

2. During these bombings more than 1,000 bombs, 500- and 150-lb bombs, were dropped on the civilian population.

3. He ordered the massacre of the Los Llanitos, Azacualpa, and Como Brillas cantons, actions carried out by the Atlacatl Battalion between 18-23 July during which more than 64 persons were killed. This cowardly action was verified and denounced by the Salvadoran Catholic Church and by local and international human rights organizations.

4. He ordered the kidnapping and confinement in San Salvador prisons of more than 150 residents of Chalatenango. This was carried out during August and September.

5. Duarte has not taken any steps toward punishing those who assassinated Msgr Romero, the four U.S. nuns, the U.S. agricultural advisers, and the thousands upon thousands of Salvadorans who were kidnapped and murdered by the death squads, despite the fact that the leaders of these criminals groups are known to everyone.

6. Duarte ordered massacres in (Jicarito) and (Miramundo) in Chalatenango.

7. Duarte has continued to order the indiscriminate bombing of civilian populations in the areas of conflict.

8. Duarte has continued to order military operations by the Armed Forces elite battalions; expand the war; massacre the people; destroy houses, animals and crops; and force more Salvadorans to leave the country and seek refuge in neighboring countries.

Duarte's Policy With Regard to Working Class Needs

The cost of this useless war that has been imposed by the Reagan government and carried out by President Duarte, the High Command and the government Army has been placed on the shoulders of the working class. The workers' most pressing needs have not been met by the regime. In fact, the exact opposite has occurred: The working class has continued to be bled dry.

One of the first measures that dashed the hopes of the working class was the suspension of the agrarian reform program. Decree 205 was repealed by the Legislative Assembly, which is controlled by the reactionary oligarchy. This action completely thwarted the hopes of thousands of peasants.

Land continues to be the private property of large landowners. Workers have not received any benefits from this regime even though they make up the class that maintains the entire structure of society by its labor and produces the wealth that is appropriated by the exploitative oligarchy by its efforts.

Under the Duarte regime, sources of employment continue to be closed. Over 200,000 workers have carried out self-assertive strikes to have their benefits recognized. The nation's teachers have continued an aggressive struggle for their most pressing needs. Government workers are also waging an organized struggle to earn better wages and improved benefits.

Duarte's Policy on Democratic Freedoms

Our country has been under a state of siege since 1969. In the years prior to that, the people were also deprived of democratic freedoms. The democratization process that Duarte announced did not begin with the restoration of the people's democratic freedoms. In the past 5 months of Duarte government, the exact opposite has occurred. There is no freedom to organize. There is no freedom of movement. There is no freedom of expression. The Armed Forces threaten to and do indeed repress any popular attempt to assemble. Labor organizations are repressed. Labor leaders are persecuted; they are kidnapped and murdered. There is an entire body of repressive laws that work against the people. Recently, the regime has stepped up its repression of freedom of expression. This censorship is designed to silence reports of our people's rebelliousness and to cover up all of the crimes and corruption of this regime, which is being covered with disgrace. El Salvador is a gigantic jail. The only areas in which the people can express themselves, organize and freely stage demonstrations are the FMLN-controlled territories where the regime no longer can apply its violence, and where the truth prevails.

The Duarte regime was conceived and manufactured in the White House in Washington with the advice of the Pentagon and the State Department. Duarte operates, acts and thinks as the Reagan administration orders him to. His steps are measured and controlled from Washington. In line with this design, Duarte has toured Europe, South America and the United States. However, his attempts to find support for his policy of war on the people have been unsuccessful. However, when Duarte sought to manipulate the dialogue proposal that the FDR-FMLN had repeatedly made, he came up against reality. The Salvadoran people responded en masse by extending total support to their vanguard, the FDR-FMLN. The maneuver was thwarted. The propaganda show staged at the United Nations was taken very seriously and accepted with great hope by the Salvadoran people, who did not wait even a second before demonstrating their position. Over 50,000 people showed Duarte that our people's hopes of peace with justice must be approached with a historical sense of responsibility.

The country's reactionary sectors are terrified. Today, more than ever, they have realized that the people have a real power to represent them and to be in the vanguard of their struggle: the FMLN. The people now have their own army. The people are now a real power.

Duarte's regime was created to facilitate U.S. intervention. Duarte's regime was established to make concessions to the oligarchy and to leave the structures of political and economic power intact. Duarte's regime was established to deceive the Salvadoran people and to try to build false hopes.

We will now analyze the military situation that the Duarte regime has had to confront, facing a people in arms who are determined to win peace in justice and freedom.

Army Losing the War Despite Increasing U.S. Intervention

During the Duarte regime the Army has been increasingly manipulated by U.S. Army officers. Today, more than in the past, U.S. officers give orders to the officers and men of the puppet Salvadoran Army. At present, hundreds of U.S. officers are directing the Salvadoran Army in various units and at various levels of command. Under the Duarte regime, U.S. military assistance has been used to supply an Army of 47,000 men, a number achieved by the conscription of thousands of Salvadoran youths. The puppet Salvadoran Army has a fleet of 45 combat helicopters, delivered for the strict application of U.S. Army tactics in the areas of genocide and (?confrontation) with other countries in the world.

During the Duarte regime the Salvadoran Army has become involved in joint maneuvers with the U.S. and Honduran Armies allegedly to improve the tactics of an army that is being increasingly defeated by the Salvadoran people's revolutionary armed forces.

In the 5 months of Duarte government, our people's army has maintained a tactical and strategic military initiative. We have taken our guerrilla and militia actions to new areas increasingly close to the population centers and main roads. The people's army has carried out intensive guerrilla activity and has staged large-scale operations such as the attack on the Army garrison at the Cerron Grande Dam, which has resulted in the Army's loss of a large number of men and a large quantity of weapons and other war material.

In 5 months our army has inflicted 2,547 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the Army trained by the United States. Of these 2,547, there were 3 lieutenant colonels, 1 colonel, 3 majors, 3 captains, 34 lieutenants and cadets, and 7 other officers whose ranks were not determined. It should be noted that the lieutenants and gentleman cadets are the officers most directly affected by the war because they lead units, while the senior officers are sitting at their desks giving orders.

Included in the 2,547 casualties that we have inflicted on the enemy troops are the four mercenary agents of the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, who were killed on 19 October of this year when the helicopter that they were flying was shot down. There 2,547 casualties include the criminal Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa who, along with Napoleon Herson Calito and Major Azmitia Melara, was killed in combat when we shot down the helicopter in which they were traveling on 23 October in Morazan Department. In 5 months of Duarte government, our people's army has recovered 402 combat weapons, including 375 rifles and a 120-mm mortar, from the puppet Army.

In 5 months of the Duarte regime, our heroic revolutionary armed forces have carried out intensive guerrilla activity along the length and breadth of the country. In that time we have engaged in 101 clashes and 49 confrontations. We have also set 148 ambushes and staged 107 harassment attacks and 8 artillery attacks. We completely annihilated an antiterrorist infantry battalion in its own garrison at Cerron Grande on 28 June of this year. We have also intensely sabotaged the electrical and telephone systems, permanently interrupting the exploitative activity that we define as the war economy, which sustains the Army that massacres the defenseless civilian population and that defends the interests of the oligarchs and of imperialism.

In conclusion, we are winning. The people's war is advancing toward victory. We are a real power, belligerent and representative of the basic interests of the hard-working people.

FPL DENIES TIES TO NEW GUERRILLA GROUP

PA021527 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2236 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Nov (DPA) -- The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) issued a communique today explaining that it has "no ties with the recently established Roberto Sibrian Revolutionary People's Movement (MPR)."

At the same time the FPL appealed to all its members and to the people in general not to be carried away by the confusion "generated by irresponsible attitudes."

The FPL in its communique urged all popular sectors to strengthen labor and union organizations, to continue the struggle for their historic grievances and to unmask Duarte's puppet regime, and to deepen "the war against the class enemy."

The new guerrilla organization emerged on 29 October and defined itself as a Marxist-Leninist political and military group.

FMLN REPORTS 91 ARMY CASUALTIES IN MORAZAN

PA042118 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] In Morazan, we have defeated the operations designed by the Yankee advisers. We have inflicted 91 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the enemy troops bent on carrying out an operation in which they are trying to rescue the pride of the top puppet command. We inflicted 91 casualties on the forces that defend the oligarchs and imperialism. [Words indistinct] many clashes in which we have inflicted 91 casualties on the enemy, including officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers. Forty of these 91 casualties were inflicted on the Yankee-trained Atlacatl Battalion.

We are greeting our fighters [word indistinct] in heroic Morazan defeating the Yankee plans and operations. Our weapons in combat, our weapons for peace!

FMLN'S MARTINEZ PARTICIPATES IN BONN MARCH

PA042055 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] In Bonn, Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, a member of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, and Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, headed a large demonstration in solidarity with the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples.

The march wound through the main streets of the German capital. The demonstrators were protesting the help that the FRG regime, headed by Christian Democrat Helmut Kohl, gives to the Duarte dictatorship and U.S. intervention in Central America.

During the march, the FRG's Social Democratic Party, the country's second largest political force, showed its support for both the democratic elections that will be held in Nicaragua on Sunday and the Salvadoran people's struggle led by the FMLN-FDR.

Brandt, who participated in the solidarity march, is the top leader of the Socialist International, which includes all of the social democratic parties in the world, and he was the leader of the German Government several years ago.

The presence of Commander Martinez at this solidarity march was highlighted by the national and international media. The peoples and democratic forces of the world recognize that the FMLN-FDR are the legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people up in arms.

CORRECTION TO FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON MONTERROSA'S DEATH

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "FMLN Issues Communique on Monterrosa's Death", published in the 26 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 4:

Paragraph two, lines two, three and four: ...dictatorship that have subjugated our people for...(supplying word)

Paragraph three, lines one and two: for the misery and abandonment our people live in. In order to...(supplying words indistinct).

Same paragraph, lines two and three ... tortures, murder, and abductions against our people... (supplying word)

Paragraph four, penultimate and last lines ... massacred in Morazan, El Mozote, Rio Sumpul, Chalatenago; Las Hojas, Sonsonate; Escalados in San Vicente; Copapayo and Tenancingo in Cuscatlan and other cantons... (supplying words)

Paragraph six, lines one and two ... workers, peasants, students, and market vendors. Many of them ... (supplying words, correcting punctuation)

Same paragraph, line three ... avenge the many refugees inside and outside the country who were forced ... (supplying words).

Same paragraph, line five ... of the oligarchy. We avenge our brother soldier forcefully recruited, outraged, and tortured by high-ranking fascist leaders. (supplying words)

Paragraph seven, lines one and two ... of Salvadorans killed during the past 50 years, those abandoned along roads and trails, those hurled into rivers, those who have been murdered just because they were poor, the mothers who ... (rewording and supplying words indistinct)

Paragraph eight, lines two and three, ... will serve to pardon those who murdered Msgr Romero and other criminals at the service of the oligarchy. Murderers protect murderers. We do not ... (supplying words)

Same paragraph, lines five and six ... stains the land where we will build the new free homeland. Our rifles will guarantee the victory of the working people and will never be put down. For this reason ... (supplying words, rewording)

Same paragraph, last line .. beginning 23 October to commemorate the date of the annihilation of Domingo Monterrosa and other war criminals as the day of the vindication of the homeland's martyrs...

GUATEMALA

POLICE ARREST MURDERER, KIDNAPPERS OF AMERICANS

PA022128 Rome IPS in Spanish 1801 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Nov (IPS) -- The Guatemalan police reported today that they had arrested the alleged killer of a U.S. citizen who was a member of the Peace Corps and had freed another U.S. citizen who was kidnapped 9 days ago by five people, who are also under arrest. The alleged murderer of Peace Corps member Peter H. Wolfe was identified as Boris Rene Acosta Diaz, 23. He was arrested in Zacapa Department, in the country's northeastern region. Wolfe's body was found Sunday in Zone 1, in northern Guatemala City with a bullet hole in the left cheek.

The police announced that the arrested man was turned over to the courts; he will be presented to the local press, at which time the police will reveal the motives behind the killing of the Peace Corps volunteer, who was initially identified as a Marine serving at the U.S. Embassy.

National Police Director Colonel Hector Rafael Bol de la Cruz yesterday invited U.S. Ambassador Alberto Martinez Piedra to visit him in order to turn storeowner Charles Green Johnson, a Korean war veteran freed 9 days after being kidnapped, over to him.

Col Bol de la Cruz also delivered to the ambassador the $45,000 ransom demanded by the kidnappers, who were led by Conrad Samuut Sultana, from Malta.

Johnson was kidnapped on 23 October while driving through Antigua, some 44 km southwest of the capital, where he owns a store called "The House of Jade."

The kidnappers demanded that the ranson be delivered on 31 October at a point on the highway around Guatemala City. Plainclothes police took the $45,000 to the appointed place, staked out the area, and arrested Samuut Sultana. The Maltese citizen, who masterminded the kidnapping, confessed that the U.S. businessman was being held in a house in San Lucas Sacatepequez, 28 km west of Guatemala City. The police rescued Johnson, who was in chains, and arrested the four Guatemalans who Samuut Sultana had hired to carry out the kidnapping.

Both Ambassador Martinez Piedra and U.S. Consul Phillip Bates thanked the police for their efforts, which resulted in their countryman being rescued unharmed.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA THANKS PEOPLE FOR LOVE, SUPPORT

PA030319 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0145 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Statement by Honduran President Robert Suazo Cordova to a delegation of citizens from La Paz; at the Presidential Palace in Tegu-igalpa -- live]

[Text] Dear citizens of La Paz: I am deeply touched and wish to state my gratitude and eternal thanks to each and everyone of you who are here, and to each and every one of you who are in your houses, who have proved your love, affection, solidarity, and support at a time when our peace was threatened by bad Hondurans and foreigners. If they ever inflict any damage to Suazo Cordova it would mean nothing in a personal sense, because I always said we are transitory, but it would represent a stab at Honduran democracy.

I have always said that God's power, and I reasserted it today when I prayed to the Virgin, is worth much more than any political, economic, or military power. These bad Hondurans have enjoyed all the guarantees offered by my democratic government, because no one has been persecuted or harassed; and they have conspired to assassinate not only the president of the Republic but also planned to assassinate the commander of the Armed Forces, General Walter Lopez Reyes, and other officers.

We have remained calm and cautious even though the United States gave me in July, I could not reveal this until today, the names of those whom you already know, who were participating in this conspiracy. I also know there are other intellectual leaders of the conspiracy, and they are cowards who seek to destroy [words indistinct], and they also sought to drive a knife in the Honduran people's backs, in Honduran democracy, above all at a time when Central America is in conflict. However, we remained calm, serene, praying every day for the Honduran people's peace and tranquillity.

Rest assured that I do not fear death. I have always asserted this. We must all [words indistinct]. God, Our Lord, is the only one who will answer my prayers. He heard not only my prayers but those of all the Hondurans, mainly the venerable elders, youths, and children, who love me as much as I love them. These prayers have protected me against any traitorous stab in the back and from those who only harbor prejudice, bitterness, and frustration in their souls.

They are precisely those who have been cast out from the government because they are thieves who stole the people's money. [crowd shouts: "Long live Suazo Cordova!"]

I believe that the general manager of the cement company, engineer Geronimo Sandoval, will give a press conference on Monday and this is where they will drag out the dirty linen of a man called Faiz Sikaffy. He has stolen more than (?100 million) lempiras from Cementos de Honduras, and practically brought the company to the brink of bankruptcy. However, this will be handled by the general manager of Cementos de Honduras, and he will reveal many things to the Honduran people.

Therefore, I am deeply touched by this demonstration of your love, and rest assured that Suazo Cordova loves his people, each and every one of you, without distinction of political creed. Be it blues [National Party members] or reds [Liberal Party members], you are my companions in the struggle and I cannot deny this. I am a member of the Liberal Party, but I am also constitutional president of all the Honduran people. [passage indistinct]

PRESIDENT FORMALLY ACCUSES EIGHT CONSPIRATORS

PA032359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2119 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Today in the courts of justice, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova formally accused eight persons who had planned to murder him.

The accusation is for "attempted murder and illicit drug trafficking, to the detriment of Roberto Suazo Cordova, constitutional president of the Republic, and the health of the Honduran people," according to the register in the first criminal court of Tegucigalpa.

The accused are General Jose Abnegado Bueso Rosa, former chief of the Army General Staff; Faiz Sikaffy; Jerome Latchinian; Manuel Binker; Robert Kurtz; Alain Perez; Juan Roca; and Jose Zimmerman. All of them, with the exception of Bueso Rosa, were captured in the U.S. city of Miami by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department, which discovered the conspiracy last July.

GENERAL LOPEZ REYES QUESTIONED ON COUP PLOT

PA031723 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Interview with General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, by unidentified reporters on 2 November in La Paz -- recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Lopez Reyes] ... Anyone in the world. We think these terrorist actions must be condemned. All democracies will endorse the actions that will be adopted by the government and the Armed Forces.

[Reporter] What steps will the Army take in connection with this case?

[Lopez Reyes] We are conducting preliminary investigations to find those who started this movement. We must also cooperate with and in turn obtain the cooperation of the U.S. intelligence forces to determine the true cause of this plot against the president.

[Reporter] General, has this development united the Armed Forces further?

[Lopez Reyes] We have always been united. These terrorist actions merely give us greater strength to continue defending the democratic system. I wish to stress that we have remained united throughout the positive changes brought about since March.

[Reporter] There are rumors that Army members are involved in this plot. What is your opinion?

[Lopez Reyes] As this is a delicate matter, we cannot yet venture to charge that any Armed Forces element is involved in this action. However, we must conduct the necessary investigations to determine the truth.

[Reporter] Are you surprised over what has happened, or were you expecting it?

[Lopez Reyes] Well, we are always in touch with the president and we had received the information from the U.S. Government. We are surprised, however, over the presence of an Armed Forces member in this group, General Bueso Rosa.

[Reporter] Rumor has it that steps are already under way to detain a number of people. What can you tell us about this?

[Lopez Reyes] Yes, we are already making preparations in this connection and we have taken the measures deemed necessary.

[Reporter] Any message for the Honduran people, General?

[Lopez Reyes] At these moments Hondurans must reflect on the stance held. They must meditate on any future action that might harm the democratic system. We are about the enter a quite difficult process, which we should turn into a civic feast. I am referring to next year's elections. We must also analyze what is happening around our country and derive an example from what is happening in other countries, which we do not want happening here in Honduras. We enjoy social stability and freedom of expression and of mobility. We can regard ourselves as citizens in a real democracy. We should not hinder this democracy by carrying out actions that contradict the democratic ideology. Once again the Honduran people must understand that the Honduran Government, the Armed Forces (?and society in general) all want happiness, tranquillity, and progress for the people.

[Reporter] What can you tell Honduran soldiers?

[Lopez Reyes] I have been quite clear in my messages: We must always remain alert and firm to defend our country and our system. Above all, at this point we must prepare ourselves and step up our efforts in order to maintain our present freedom.

[Reporter] Do you think General Alvarez Martinez is involved in this pl

[Lopez Reyes] At this point we cannot give any names or accuse anyone because this subject is very delicate. We must continue to display patience. We must await the results of the investigations that must be conducted.

GENERAL ALVAREZ DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN COUP PLOT

PA030438 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2145 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, former cheif of the Honduran Armed Forces, stated today that he "is not involved" in the plot to assassinate Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

Alvarez Marinez lives in exile in Miami, where the U.S. Justice Department and the FBI yesterday arrested eight persons who had planned to assassinate President Suazo Cordova and take over power in Honduras.

At first, Alvarez Martinez was thought to be involved in the conspiracy because all of the persons arrested are his personal friends, who, when Alvarez was in office in Honduras, enjoyed the privileges protected by his friendship. "I had no knowledge of the plot. Had I known of it, I would have reported it to the authorities here and in Honduras, because had I not done so, I would have become an accomplice," Alvarez Martinez said. Alvarez Martinez was interviewed by a radio station in Miami that linked up with Voz de Honduras in Tegucigalpa. "I do not know how General Jose Abnegado Bueso Rosa is involved in this kind of thing because he is a professional officer. If I had known about this, I would have tried to convince him not to participate; now I an sorry that he became involved," Alvarez Martinez said.

Alvarez added: "I am still on active duty in the Honduran Armed Forces, even though I am here because of the current High Command's orders."

Alvarez Martinez was removed from the post of commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces on 31 March. General Jose Abnegado Bueso Rosa, accused by the U.S. Government of being the leader of the conspiracy against Suazo Cordova, was Alvarez Martinez' chief of staff and was sent as military attache to Chile after the reshuffle.

"I do not know when I shall be able to return to Honduras because I have been slandered and accused by jealous comrades-in-arms who thought I sought to take over and who knew they would be removed from their posts," Alvarez Martinez asserted.

ALVAREZ REPORTEDLY MAINTAINS ARMY TIES

PA031932 Rome IPS in Spanish 1616 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 3 Nov (IPS) -- The Honduran Armed Forces are searching for the military men implicated in the conspiracy denounced this week that sought to assassinate President Roberto Suazo Cordova and stage a coup d'etat, according to the official report.

General Walter Lopez, Armed Forces commander in chief, reiterated today: "We have mounted a nationwide opration to investigate and arrest those persons who are involved in the plot." Lopez stated, "We are amazed that General Bueso Rosa is involved in that group." He added that in view of the delicate nature of the case he could not say whether there are other military men linked with the group established in Miami in the United States.

Last 31 March Lopez headed a movement of young officers who overthrew General Gustavo Alvarez, Armed Forces commander in chief. Alvarez, who had been considered up until then the "strong man" of Honduras, is mentioned now as a relevant figure in the conspiracy, but he denied any implications in the matter from his home in Miami. Alvarez believes that Lopez is a "traitor" and on several opportunities he has said that he will return to Tegucigalpa only when "the illegitimate clique that directs the Armed Forces leaves its posts."

Unofficial circles claim that Alvarez still maintains a network of extreme right-wing associates within the Army, grouped in paramilitary bands. It is suspected that they might be behind an espionage operation against the ranking military commanders, which was uncovered in the Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise (Hondutel).

Radio America of Tegucigalpa said that the telephones of Lopez, of officers who direct military intelligence (G-2), and of several civilian officials are being tapped without a military order. Colonel Roberto Ortiz, Hondutel manager, said: "We will apply the full weight of the law to those implicated, because an action of this kind is flatly prohibited by the laws."

As a result of the plot, Gen Lopez has an opportunity to consolidate his position as Armed Forces commander, local analysts believe.

Military spokesmen have denied reports in the past few days about alleged divisions within the Armed Forces ranks. Other military sectors state, on the other hand, that "the movement of young officers still has to consolidate its power before the colonels of traditional leaning who rallied around Alvarez at one time."

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS UNCOVERED COUP PLOT

PA021930 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "A Perverse Plot Against Honduran Democracy"]

[Excerpts] The entire Honduran nation has been shaken by the international news reports from Washington indicating that the U.S. federal police, FBI, has thwarted a plot hatched by former Honduran military officers, Honduran businessmen based in the United States, and foreigners linked to the international mafia, who have interests in our country. According to reports circulated by international news agencies, the objective of the plot was to overthrow the Honduran constitutional government and physically eliminate President Suazo Cordova in order to take control of this nation.

The people mentioned by the FBI are widely known in the country for their activities, and it is therefore very easy to determine what kind of minds and brains planned this fantastic and perverse plot aimed, according to the FBI, at assassinating the Honduran president and overthrowing the constitutional government.

The people involved in this crazy and monstrous, antidemocratic, fierce, and criminal attempt are widely known for their ideologies. The military leaders mentioned in the news dispatches were unable to hide their excessive ambition in the prominent military positions that they held. It was for this and no other reason that their own comrades-in-arms ousted them to ensure that the military institution would not pay the price of their personal whims and ambitions.

The case of the businessman mentioned in the new dispatches and in the FBI report is widely known to the Honduran public. That man, who brought the Cementos de Honduras Company to a state of disastrous bankruptcy either by artifice or by a skillful bleeding disguised with orders for foreign purchases at exorbitant prices, is a serious criminal with a proven record, and not only in Honduras. His activities were reported at the time by this radio station when, with sufficient evidence, Radio America noted the disaster that that sinister individual had caused at Cementos de Honduras.

The news reports indicate that the FBI found a link between those individuals and members of the international mafia with interests in our country. The plot, which was fortunately aborted by the efficient U.S. federal police, has saved Honduran democracy and prevented a monstrous crime that could only have been conceived by malevolent minds.

We emphasize the type of individuals who are involved in this criminal attack because sectors who are conscious of their Honduran heritage and who have constructively criticized the government, do not deserve to be mixed into this kettle of soup, as some individuals and government officials have tried to do, in what is an abusive display of cheap chauvinism, particularly in a regrettable situations like this one, and in an ill-intentioned exploitation of the cricumstances that cannot in any fairness be accepted.

No conscientious Honduran, or better said, no one who considers himself to be a good Honduran, wishes the president or the legitimate regime in jeopardy. Far from this, most sectors want to see the government officials and the president commit as few errors as possible and complete the period of administration to which they were elected by a large majority of the Honduran people. That large majority of the people brought about this reinstatement of the Constitution by means of their vote.

Therefore, it is undeniable that this government enjoys the people's support, just as it is undeniable that many Hondurans who have not agreed with certain actions and certain attitudes of the government, without denying their partisanship, have voiced their criticism in a way that is acceptable within the institutional order.

It is necessary to make things clear at this time. The Honduran people, and we newsmen, condemn this criminal attack on the Honduran Government and its president. With the people and newsmen, we condemn in advance any attack on the institutional system, which is held most sacred in the interest of this country's stability. However, it is not fair, let alone patriotic, to take advantage of this event to launch, under the cover of a false and fruitless chauvinism, charges of destabilization against all those who have been civically opposed to certain government attitudes and positions.

This morning, we issue our message of solidarity with the citizen president of the Republic. We express our solidarity with the constitutional government, because it is a government that resulted from elections supported by the great majority of Hondurans. We also urge intelligent government officials to use their talent to reunite all Honduran sectors, which have recently been so divided by simple political disagreements.

The culprits of the plot have already been identified. Everyone already knows who they are. They should be punished without compassion. However, this incident should not be used as a screen to unleash a persecution that offers nothing but harm to a constitutional government. That is our message to the president, the government, and all Honduras.

TELEPHONE TAPPING LINKED TO COUP PLOT

PA021412 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The tapping of several telephones at the highest level is related to the plot that was discovered against President Roberto Suazo Cordova's government. Twelve days ago, the authorities discovered that the telephones of General Walter Lopez, chief of the Armed Forces, of the Army G-2; and even of the manager of the Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise [Hondutel], had been tapped as a result of mysterious instructions. The instructions had been carried out by middle-level Hondutel employees. The telephones of several high-level officials, including the chief of the Armed Forces, the Army G-2, and the manager of Hondutel had been tapped. Hondutel employees are now under investigation by the National Department of Investigations.

NICARAGUAN CHARGES OF OVERFLIGHTS REJECTED

PA021516 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Note addressed to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman from the Honduran Foreign Secretariat's Press and Information Directorate, presumably signed by Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, in Tegucigalpa on 1 November]

[Text] Mr Minister:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your note dated 31 October in which you were quick to protest the flights of unidentified aircraft over Nicaraguan territory, which apparently led to some explosions, to the Government of Honduras.

The Honduran Government, in contrast to the actions of the Nicaraguan Government, appointed an investigative commission to look into this matter before making rash accusations against neighboring states.

As soon as we confirm what happened, you can be certain that we will act accordingly. Meanwhile, by rejecting the groundless Nicaraguan protest, I reiterate to Your Excellency that there are no foreign military air bases in Honduras.

My government is aware of and complies with the obligations assumed under international law. It acts in accordance with obligations established in the constitution with regard to each Honduran. Therefore, the Honduran Government finds its main source of support in its people. We have no reason to interfere in the internal affairs of other states or to fabricate imaginary foreign enemies.

Please accept, Mr Minister, my renewed expression of highest consideration.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA PRESS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES CAMPAIGN

PA022019 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1756 GMT 2 Nov 84

[News Conference by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government on National Reconstruction and presidential candidate of the FSLN, at the Government House in Managua — live]

[Text] [Ortega] Today, we conclude the electoral campaign in the context of the Nicaraguan electoral process. The rally that took place yesterday here in Managua was the last of the mass demonstrations. Now there will only be sporadic propaganda via the media. Tomorrow, the political parties are participating in the elections will cease their media campaigns. Yesterday, we said that there would undoubtedly be those who would attempt to deny that the Nicaraguan people are supporting the electoral process and the FSLN and manipulate the efforts that the people are making right now in favor of the elections. Today we have read some international news dispatches with Managua datelines that say that the participants in yesterday's rally in Managua had been brought here from the provinces, that children and 20-year-olds had been sent. The reports add that all of them were carrying weapons. This is also part of the misinformation campaign that the U.S. Government is directing against the Nicaraguan revolution. The members of the press that are exposed to this campaign are responding to it. We ask the members of the international press in Nicaragua to be objective, to try to report this effort that is been carried out after 5 years of revolution in Nicaragua objectively. If they are objective they will contribute to the peace efforts in Central America. We believe that the international media can play a positive role [words indistinct] Central America by being a bit objective and reporting actual facts, and not be lending themselves to campaigns led by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua.

Yesterday, we said that we are holding these elections during a very tense military situation and amid threats by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua. We said we are holding them in the midst of a war that has been imposed on us. This electoral effort has special value.

With this brief statement, I will now respond to your questions.

[Reporter] In the context of a National Directorate we understand that until now decisions have been made collectively by consensus [word indistinct]. In a more vertical system, with a president at the head of the government, how will the decision making process change at the highest levels of government?

[Ortega] In Nicaragua we have established collective leadership in the context of the FSLN. There is no reason for this to change after the elections. [words indistinct] president that Nicaragua will have. Politically, we will continue to respond in a system of collective leadership. It seems to us that the presidency will help us to speed up application of the measures, policies, and tasks that the revolutionary government should complete. That is where there will be some change. Where political behavior is concerned, I do not foresee any change. On the contrary, we will be applying political programs that have been approved by the FLSN political leadership.

[(Hernandez)] (Belisario Hernandez) of EL UNIVERSAL of Mexico. Commander, how would the reelection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan affect the junta's medium-term policy, and how would the junta policy toward the United States change if President Ronald Reagan failed to win?

[Ortega] As we have said, we Nicaraguans face a challenge to reaffirm the revolutionary process. We will reaffirm it above all by participating in the elections en masse. We hope that when we participate en masse in the elections the U.S. Administration will reconsider everything. Even if they try to manipulate things, the truth will be evident, and we believe that the U.S. Administration won't be able to ignore it. It will become aware of the significance of its political program with regard to a people who are voting en masse in favor of the electoral process and in favor of the revolution. It would be logical for that administration to seek an agreement, an understanding with the Nicaraguan Government, and for the counterrevolutionary forces managed by the U.S. Administration to be viewed as linked to the U.S. Administration itself. In other words, we cannot separate the counterrevolutionary forces from the U.S. Government since, to the extent that the U.S. Government changes its position -- if it changes its position on seeing the Nicaraguan people participate en masse in the elections -- if there is a definitive change on the part of the U.S. Government, there would have to be immediate changes in the status of the aggression, or rather a change in the status of the mercenary forces, which take orders directly from the U.S. Government.

On the domestic front, it seems to us that the political forces that refuse to accept the revolutionary change and the pluralistic framework proposed by the revolution, when faced with a massive demonstration by the people, would logically and reasonably accept this situation instead of trying to question the political framework that the revolution has established and would try to enrich that pluralistic political framework and strengthen the mixed economy system that the revolution has been establishing.

[Phillips] Phillips from [name indistinct]. The so-called Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] is not participating in the electoral process. I would like to know what role the board will play in the Nicaraguan political game. Will it be outlawed or will it be allowed to continue operating? How will that be?

[Ortega] Well, they have removed themselves from the electoral process. Certain political parties and some groups of businessmen have removed themselves from the civic action that the revolution has proposed and they have tried to carry out some parallel action that we find coincides fully with the U.S. Government's plans for aggression. Therefore, we believe that the CDN, by its actions, will define its own future. Its political positions will define its future status in Nicaragua.

[Rosa] Commander Ortega, David Rosa of EL SOL DE MEXICO, I would like to ask what the term political leadership [conduccion politica] means and what fields of activity it encompasses (?as opposed to) the government junta?

[Ortega] Well, the political leadership defines the major guidelines of the revolution. It was the political leadership that placed itself at the head of the Nicaraguan people to oust the Somoza dictatorship. It leads the Nicaraguan people in rebuilding the country, in defending the country, and also in guaranteeing the establishment of a democratic regime in Nicaragua. Therefore, the political leadership defines the guidelines and overall economic and other policies, which the revolutionary government can then apply. This is the relationship between the political leadership and the Nicaraguan Government.

[Wallace] Scott Wallace of CBS of the United States. Commander, we have heard that there was another attack, a bombing attack on Santa Clara. Could you give us more details on this attack: what were the targets and whether anyone was injured?

Another question: You said last night that opposition minority groups might have to *confront the people's fury after the elections*. Does this mean that the process of political pluralism in Nicaragua will end?

[Ortega] There was indeed an attack on 31 October, at the same time that the U.S. SR-71 airplane overflew our country. At 1030, at that same time, there were two air attacks: one near Santa Clara and the other near Los Limones. Those are places in the area of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department, very close to the Honduran border. The attacks were carried out by a helicopter gunship at one site and at the other place by an airplane. We have not yet identified the plane. They both dropped bombs, but the town suffered no major damage. Both the helicopter and the airplane came from Honduran territory and returned to Honduran territory.

As far as what we were saying yesterday about the attitude of people here in Nicaragua who do not participate in the electoral process, who do not note, we believe that it will be basically a moral problem. It concerns the conscience of the individual; it is an individual problem. It is a challenge to participate in the elections and thereby a factor of national reconstruction, a factor of national unity, a factor of pluralism, a factor that strengthens this revolutionary democracy. Not to participate in the elections implies giving encouragement to the interventionist policy and being conscious or unconscious accomplices to the interventionist policy.

We were saying that if a possible U.S. intervention does take place, the Nicaraguan people are going to take those things into account. A person who consciously or unconsciously supports an interventionist policy against his own country, when that military intervention takes place, when a U.S. airplane starts bombing this city of Managua, for example, it will not go around checking to see who voted and who did not vote; who abstained and who did not abstain. [sentence as heard]

It means that the bombs will wipe out Moors and Christians alike, that destruction, and crimes would result from a U.S. intervention. Therefore, we appeal to moral factors more than anything, it seems to me that at those moments, before the people, those who were not conscientious would feel guilty and remorseful because they were elements of support in this intervention. This doesn't mean, at any time, that we are proposing to close the political pluralism in Nicaragua after the elections. On the contrary, we feel that the elections affirm and consolidate political pluralism in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] I am from RCN of Colombia. Commander Ortega, if you were elected president of Nicaragua, what would be your final decision regarding the Contadora Document for Cooperation and Peace? Secondly, what would be your final attitude and that of your government concerning the Nicaraguan claim over the San Andres Archipelago by the Colombian Government?

[Ortega] Regarding the Contadora Document, we maintain our position of support, without conditions, to the Contadora Document. We have already voiced our opinion about the Tegucigalpa meeting. It was a meeting which concluded with the issue of a document that was not backed by the Guatemalan Government. This document attempts to question essential elements of the Contadora Document proposal. We have said that this document is not helpful but proposes an indefinite postponement of the signing of the Contadora Document. We have said that what should be done, and we will continue to defend this position, is to sign it immediately. By signing the Contadora Document, we would automatically bring detente to the region. Therefore, we would be creating favorable conditions for fulfilling what is established in the document or at least for putting the finishing touches on the fulfillment of the document after it has been signed. This is the most important aspect, because it helps bring about detente.

I think that is the biggest challenge Latin Americans have. We must strengthen Latin American unity. We must not permit it to be divided. Why? Because we are facing an aggressive U.S. policy in economic, political, and military terms. Therefore, it is the Latin American unity which can help stop this type of policy. If Latin Americans divert our attention or become distracted to other types of problems or begin facing situations among ourselves, we would be doing a favor to this type of economic and military policy that affects the integrity of Latin American peoples.

[Ibarra] I am Efigenio Ibarra of NOTIMEX. It is not usual for a revolutionary process to call elections so early. What substantial impact will this election have on the Nicaraguan revolutionary process?

[Ortega] I think that this electoral process has strengthened the Nicaraguan revolution. It has paved the way for a campaign of political discussion and ideological confrontation, and a confrontation between revolution and counterrevolution. It has also tested the capacity and awareness of the Nicaraguan people in regard to identifying themselves or not identifying themselves with the revolutionary process. For this reason, we believe that even though elections may look premature, 5 years after the revolution, they have been a very rich experience for the Nicaraguan revolution and especially for the consolidation of the conscience of the Nicaraguan people because the people, let's say, measured their strength. They measured their conscience with the material limitations this country has. [Words indistinct] the problem of the revolution of Nicaragua and the demands that were made for elections. We were asked why we couldn't hold elections right away at the beginning.

To the FSLN, the easiest thing to do would have been to hold elections immediately after the triumph, but the material conditions, the social tensions, and so forth were not the same conditions we have now, 5 years after the revolution. It would have been very easy for the FSLN to win the elections by 100 percent then. In other words, there wouldn't have been a single opposition party at that time. I don't think there would have been a single opposition party if we would have held the elections 1 year after the triumph of the Sandinist revolution.

We are holding elections now, 5 years after the revolution, after a lot of water has run under the bridge, as the saying goes, and the enemy has had the chance to try and weaken the influence of the revolution on the Nicaraguan people because of the aggression, the economic crisis caused by the war, also the international economic crisis affecting our country, the ideological struggle being carried out by the enemy inside our country using the media, the radio, and certain leaders of the church to carry out the counterrevolution. In other words, the enemy has had, because of the freedom and political pluralism, the chance to state his counterrevolutionary thoughts to try to influence the Nicaraguan people over these past 5 years of the revolution.

The enemy has taken advantage of the economic deterioration, the military action, the economic crisis, the international economic and political pressures, in the slander campaign against the Nicaraguan revolution. In these 5 years of revolution, the enemy has also made use of some political instruments here in Nicaragua, such as political parties and business organizations, some newspapers such as LA PRENSA, and a few leaders of the church, all of whom have constantly repeated practically word for word the message of the counterrevolution, the message of the U.S. Government, and the message of the CIA, completely ignoring the aggressive situation affect on Nicaragua.

The situation has been difficult, and anyone might think that this slanderous campaign may have had some adverse influence on the Nicaraguan revolution. But after 5 years of revolution, we find our people even more consolidated in their conscience, and more united than ever. We find more massive and substantial support for the revolution. True, at the beginning of the triumph of the revolution the people's massive support was more emotional. Today, that support is more conscientious, more real and firm for the revolution. This is what the elections are showing; they have put to a test the capability of the Nicaraguan people against the ability of the emeny to influence them.

Our enemies have had the opportunity, and continue to have the opportunity, to exert their influence over the Nicaraguan people. It is enough to read what LA PRENSA writes everyday, ignoring the reality of Nicaragua; ignoring, for instance the killing of children and the crimes committed against the people. The president of the episcopal conference, Msgr Pablo Vega, also ignores such crimes. The U.S. Government has here its instruments who take advantage of the political pluralism, the freedom of the press existing in the country to voice their opposition to the revolution. Because LA PRENSA is published in Nicaragua, not in the United States, althouth it certainly appears to be published in Miami, Msgr Pablo Vega issues his statements in Managua, not in Miami. The same thing happens with the leaders of Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], as well as the other political parties opposed to the Sandinist Front and who are participating in the elections. They all speak from Managua. There is freedom of opinion here, as you can see. There is freedom of opinion despite the fact that we are victims of aggression. After 5 years of revolution, when there is freedom of opinion, even for the enemies of the revolution, we find an even greater support for the Sandinist Front, because now it is not only massive support, but a support put to a test, after having suffered all sorts of difficulties, limitations, sacrifices, death, and terror. You saw the people yesterday. It was the people of Managua, alone, who gathered in the plaza. And that was only the urban sector of the capital, because the other departments of Managua were not present at the gathering. Therefore, we Believe that elements should be taken into account. As to the growing support of the revolution in the electoral process, these elections definitely strengthen the political process under way in Nicaragua, and show that the revolutions in Latin America can be possible with these democratic, pluralistic characteristics. This is what the U.S. Government refuses to accept; revolutions such as this, which in 5 years are holding elections within a pluralistic framework, despite the fact that we are enduring aggression.

[Martin Ivar, of (IVANGUARDIA NAZIONE)] Commander, radio reports aired by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] say that Cuban advisers were killed in the recent attack on the Santa Clara base. There have also been reports that member of the Cuban military contingent sustained casualties during the attack on that same base in early September. Do you believe that the FDN's insistence in reporting this is connected with the fact that military advisers are a favorite target during their attacks?

[Ortega] This is a pretext to justify their attacks. It is hard for them to judge what is really happening. They are murdering civilians during their attacks and killing children. During the attack on Santa Clara they murdered Nicaraguan children. In the recent attack there were no fatalities. However, in the first attack on Santa Clara, the victimes were children. They also killed one mother and wounded another. It is easy for them to say, as they said then, that they had killed a dozen Cuban and Libyan advisers during that attack. That is what the CIA mercenaries said after the first attack on Santa Clara.

[Jose Prado, of Mexico's "24 Hours" newscast] Commander, would you be willing to negotiate with the leaders of the counterrevolution, both that of the north and of the south? south?

[Ortega] We are negotiating with the leaders of the counterrevolution at Manzanillo because the U.S. Government is directing the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. They are the leaders of the counterrevolution. We have been negotiating with them for several months. The problem is that the Manzanillo talks are advancing very slowly. We do not see a solution yet. We do not see a consistent attitude on the part of the United States. However, we continue to talk about the counterrevolutionary problems at Manzanillo.

[Jose Prado] However, what about talking directly with the leaders of the counter-revolution?

[Ortega] President Reagan is the head of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. He is the one who is backing the counterrevolution. Kirkpatrick is not the one who puts the CIA plans into action.

President Reagan is the head of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. Casey puts the CIA's plans against Nicaragua into action. It was he who issued instructions for the drafting of the manual of crimes against Nicaragua. The other people are nothing but important officers in the counterrevolutionary army.

[Guillermo Zamora of NOTIMEX] Commander, how will the national dialogue that is currently being held in which all Nicaraguan sectors are representated be affected if the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] parties withdraw from it and by the obvious split in the Independent Liberal Party and the Democratic Conservative Party?

[Ortega] We are making an effort at the national dialogue to include all forces in these talks. The political group that decides to abandon the dialogue will be isolating itself from the chance to participate. Everybody is talking about dialogue and how necessary it is to strengthen peace, to create a climate for peace in Nicaragua, and so on. Fine. Now we have the chance to hold dialogue. The instrument has been created. The parties that are consistent with their positions will continue participating in the dialogue. The others will abandon it. We believe that this will affect their chances to voice their opinions and participate in the dialogue. If they withdraw like they withdrew from the elections, that is their problem. Yesterday we said that we saw this as part of U.S. policy. It uses political groups in this way to weaken all of the Nicaraguan revolution's civic efforts. They try to weaken the elections and the national dialogue by using instruments within the country.

[Eduardo Masiensi of Bogota's SEMANA] What impact has the resolution of the case of Father Luis Amado Pena had on the Christian-base communities and church leaders? We understand that he was granted amnesty recently.

[Ortega] Father Pena's responsibility in conspiratorial activities was fully confirmed. The meetings that the Nicaraguan delegation held in Rome some months ago and the unexpected meetings between Rodrigo Reyes, secretary of the Junta, and Cardinal (Silvestrini) and Cardinal Casaroli and the subsequent communique that was issued on them said that as a gesture to benefit dialogue between the Vatican and Nicaragua and to strengthen that dialogue, the government would promote a pardon for Father Pena. This was done. We are sure that this has been well received by Nicaraguan Christians.

[Salvador Fernandez of Argentina's NUEVA CORRIENTE] Commander, you have just outlined a number of problems that the democratic process is facing. Faced with a questioning of the legality of these elections, what would the junta's immediate and concrete action be?

[Ortega] I believe there is little we can do to counter the questioning of the elections. The important message that the enemies of this revolution must contend with is the people's massive demonstration in favor of the electoral process. The people's support for the revolution and for the electoral process has been proven. If the turnout for the elections is massive that will prove that the Nicaraguan people want the revolution as it is established now, independent of the questioning that might emerge. Those who question the elections will have to understand that the elections are a fact and that the Nicaraguan people are defending them even if the enemies of the revolution do not like it. Those who are questioning the legality of the elections do so because they do not like this revolutionary process. The enemies of the revolution are the ones who question the elections. However, what option will they have when they observe that the Nicaraguan people are supporting the revolutionary process with their massive participation in the elections? Will the armed option and the path to attempt to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution through military means be chosen? Or will the proper path by the search for a political solution with Nicaragua?

I think that the right path at this moment is to seek a political solution for Nicaragua. Because, the other path of [words indistinct] the Nicaraguan nation is not to confront the Junta of the Government at this time or the presidency or the Sandinist National Directorate, but signifies confronting all of the Nicaraguan people.

Therefore, we think that this is what will truly give legal strength to the electoral process in Nicaragua. The people's participation will give it that legitimacy.

Upon achieving that legitimacy, which is fundamental and substantial, then it obliges the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution to meditate, to think about a change of policy and not to persist in promoting an interventionist policy, such as the United States has been doing up to now.

[(Coronate Interstampa, Italy)] Commander Ortega, I am going to review a bit what you said previously and apologize in advance if the question is too long. In some television broadcasts that were aired in Italy yesterday morning, they referred to the intense bombing of the city of Managua. Now then, both of us are witness to the truth. I personally trust fully in your account yesterday of the Yankee aircraft that in a provocative manner broke the sound barrier while overflying the capital and other parts of Nicaragua 2 days ago. The news about the dirty manipulation of information that occurred in Italy was communicated to us in several telephone calls, which was received from our colleagues in Italy and who were quite concerned over what, according to Italian television, was happening here. I want to know what your opinion is on this and in general about the manipulation of information that Nicaragua must face daily, as do the majority of the progressive countries and movements of the world and which we democratic and objective newsmen also have to confront. What is the origin of this manipulation, what is the reason, and what are its objectives, and in short, what can we do, according to you, of course, to fight this monopoly of lies and thus aid by reestablishing the truth about this beautiful, democratic, and revolutionary process of the Nicaraguan people? Thank you.

[Ortega] Yes, it is clear that the flight of the SR-71 is what caused the explosions that shook a large part of this territory. This gave rise to reports that Nicaragua was being bombed. Also, the aircraft on its return to the United States flew over Honduran territory and in Honduras there were reports that said that Nicaragua was bombing some Honduran towns. The truth of the matter is that here the grave thing is the flight per se, because as we explained yesterday the United States resorts to these flights in very tense, very critical situations, and as a prelude to larger operations.

This created tension in the Central American countries, above all in Nicaragua and Honduras. It points out that, despite being so friendly with the Honduran Government, despite its having military bases in Honduras, the United States did not have the care, the courtesy, to advise the Honduran Government that it was going to send the spy plane, so that the Honduran military, the Honduran Government would not be surprised by this flight whose actions gave rise to speculative reports from Honduras itself. I do not know how some press agencies received the information in a precipitated manner but this gave rise to a number of reports that did not reflect the true situation.

[Raul Perez of LISTIN DIARIO of the Dominican Republic] Commander Ortega, do you believe that the recent desertion of Edgar Chamorro had anything to do with the proximity of the U.S. elections and that some sector of U.S. power wants to report on the participation of the Reagan administration in the Nicaraguan conflict, or do you believe that this is symptomatic of an internal rift within the counterrevolutionary forces?

[Ortega] All of thisis linked with the internal breakdown of the counterrevolution's instruments, the contradictions that exist among them. The important think here is that we are reiterating the charges that Nicaragua has been making all along, of the direct U.S. Government and CIA involvement in these actions, which make the U.S. Government an agent of the counterrevolution. According to reports published in the U.S. newspapers of the interview with Edgar Chamorro, he said that they were instructed to testify in such a manner and were told to whom they should give information to in the U.S. Congress and U.S. Senate.

It is proof of the totally immoral manner in which the U.S. Government has been handling this situation, accepting [words indistinct] they have made themselves the dictators of democracy. This alters the foundation of what democracy is in the United States. it is a violation, it is a mockery of what democracy is, it mocks the U.S. representatives, to induce them to pay these agents through the CIA so that they will go there and offer information simply to build a more adequate political framework to continue their policy of aggression against Nicaragua.

[Luis Cabrera of the Voice of Nicaragua] Commander, you have explained that Nicaragua, the Sandinist revolution, the Junta of the Government of Nicaragua are making an effort to hold these elections. However, the newspaper LA PRENSA published on its front page yesterday that the FSLN will not demonstrate anything, while eight columns inside the paper say that the National Coordinating Board is making a last-minute effort. We want to know your opinion on this and, also, as coordinator of the Junta of the Government, what significance is there in the statement by a priest on page two of the same newspaper whose edtorial attacks the FSLN, saying it is hegemonic and inept. Father Rafael Ferran justifies the aggression against Nicaragua, saying that the suffering that the Nicaraguan people are undergoing is the result of the confrontation of two ideologies and blocs: The first would be the Marxists, of course, and the second would be represented by the anti-Marxists or contras, a large group of Nicaraguans supported by th Central American bloc and the United States.

[Ortega] Above all, this would substantiate the freedom of expression that exists in Nicaragua because what is written there is a message that goes against national interests, that goes against the interests of the Nicaraguan people. Nicaraguan people are the best ones to assess the quality of this newspaper. Although it claims to represent a sector of the Nicaraguan people, it really represents the U.S. Government and it better represents the CIA. It is up to the Nicaraguan people to judge.

[Vane Lopez of the CBA] Commander, I want to ask the commander, in the past 5 years the Nicaraguan Government has exuded a highly military character due to circumstances familiar to us all. On assuming the presidency, with the assumption of power of an elected assembly, do you think there can be a change given toward a less military government here in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] The Government in Nicaragua cannot really be described as a military government. The government emerged from a revolutionary process and armed struggle. This does not mean that revolutionaries are military men. The revolution forced men to take up arms to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship and to defend the country from U.S. aggression. As long as U.S. aggression continues to climate in Nicaragua will have to be oriented toward the military defense of the revolution. The day that U.S. aggression ends there will be no reason to continue that climate that emphasizes the defense of the revolution. It will have to decline and change.

[Philip Pickering of the FINANCIAL TIMES] What is the point of view of the FSLN with regard to the influence that the national dialogue will have on the drafting and design of the new constitution and in the debates at the new National Assembly?

[Ortega] After the dialogue we will install the National Assembly. It will draft the country's new constitution. At the Assembly the bases for the type of social, political, and economic regime that will govern Nicaragua will be established. We believe that the work that the National Assembly will do is very important. The dialogue will reportedly contribute to the discussion of various topics and aspects that interest diverse sectors of Nicaraguan society, no matter how small these sectors may be. All their opinions will be considered by the representatives to the National Assembly who will work on the new constitution. In this regard the impact that the national dialogue will have will be to enrich the National Assembly. The national dialogue will present to the National Assembly an (?orderly account of its proceedings) that will contribute to the effort of the Assembly.

[(Friedrich Praschtemann) of Munich's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG)] As virtual president-elect of Nicaragua I wish to ask you if you will retain the same government team that accompanies you right now, particularly the so-called minister-priests? Also, will you continue the FSLN's relations with the Socialist International [SI] as observer-member after that organization made efforts for Arturo Cruz to participate in the elections?

[Ortega] With regard to the minister one must take into consideration that the elections will be on 4 November. We do not have an elected government yet. The new government will take office in January. There will be ample time to review the government's situation. The necessary reorganization will be made. The Junta will not govern as such any more. Therefore, some reorganization will be necessary. When January comes closer steps will be taken regarding the ministers, be it to confirm them or replace them, to strengthen the government appartus. That will be the main goal: to strengthen the government apparatus. If this requires that some changes be made they will be effected. It it is not necessary to make changes or adjustments then they will not be made. This will depend on the study that will be made concerning the government's operation in the light that the Junta will no longer function as such. There will be a presidency in Nicaragua.

Concerning the FSLN's relations with the SI a clarification is proper at this time. BARRICADA printed ...[Oretga changes remark] Yesterday I said during the rally with the people of Managua that there were two internationals: Liberal and Social Christian internationals. I said that they were campaigning against the electoral process. BARRICADA printed that it was the Socialist International. We never mentioned the SI. That organization has a positive attitude. Its position was not one of unconditional support for the Sandinist system, but it did not support the policy of aggression against Nicaragua either. Its position has been positive. What have they done? Something that Nicaraguans do not do and thus hurt the country by not being consistent. It did not offer its full support to the FSLN, but it did not support aggression either. However, it did support any positive effort for the good of the country, any effort aimed at reconstructing the country, any effort to improve the country's economy, any effort in favor of international cooperation, any effort to strengthen political pluralism, any effort in favor of our civic struggle. The SI has been supporting all these efforts. We must strengthen and support this action. In that spirit the SI proposed that the largest amount of political parties participate in the elections. We shared that desire. We wanted all parties to take part, including those that oppose the revolution. However, despite the effort that was made they did not want to take part in the elections. We believe that the link that the SI has with the Nicaraguan people will be preserved. It is a positive link.

ORTEGA TOURS VOTING REGIONS, COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS

PA041744 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1541 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has visited several ballot-receiving boards in Managua. The latest one he visited was Villa Venezuela, in northeast Managua. There, Commander Ortega talked with national and foreign newsmen and discussed his visits. He also evaluated the electoral process taking place under the war conditions imposed by the U.S. Administration.

[Begin Ortega recording] The polls opened at 0700 and the people have been going to vote. At all the boards we have visited we have seen big lines of people waiting to vote [words indistinct]. We are sure that in the rest of Managua we are having a continuous, orderly, disciplined voting and the voting is taking place without any tropps having been deployed, something that happens in other countries where tanks and [words indistinct] are deployed when elections are held. The people here are voting in a very orderly fashion. We believe that the voting will be a complete success because there will be massive voting by the people.

There will be a certain percentage of people who will not vote. This includes people who cannot vote for tactical reasons. There are thousands of soldiers who surely will not be able to vote because the military activities have not been suspended. There are also hundreds of companeros who registered but have been murdered since. [Words indistinct] and there are persons who have been kidnapped. Some persons were kidnapped after they had registered. All these people will not be able to vote.

The counterrevolutionaries had said they would implement a truce on 4 November, but they have maintained their military activities against the Nicaraguan people. Yesterday they murdered another director of a ballot-receiving board in an area near the Honduran border. [words indistinct]

In the midst of war we are holding elections and a massive voting by the people will be the best evidence of the liberty that exists in Nicaragua and this will strengthen democracy in this country. [end recording]

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON FIGHTING, VOTERS, GOVERNMENT

PA041947 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1838 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist Commander Daniel Ortega, who is a big favorite in the presidential elections, siad that in the past few hours there has been fighting in the provinces of Jinotega and Nueva Segovia, north of Nicaragua.

Ortega said that "counterrevolutionary" guerrillas attacked some ballot-receiving boards in the northern region yesterday, but he did not give any more details on these military skirmishes.

However, Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, during a tour of electoral regions of Managua, said that the elections are taking place in an "orderly" manner, although many soldiers will not be able to vote because "the clashes continue to be the order of the day."

Despite their announcing a truce for today, the counterrevolutionary forces have maintained their military actions against the Nicaraguan Government," he added. "We are holding elections amid a war, and the massive participation of the people will be our best demonstration," the Sandinist presidential candidate stated.

Also, Daniel Ortega confirmed that his government will be of a single color, although he did not dismiss the possibility of including members of other groups in it, but only as "technicians."

This will not be a government of a political alliance, but the product of a party, in this case the FSLN," Ortega stated in an impromptu press conference at the end of a tour of several electoral precincts of the capital and their surroundings. "The next government, which will surely be the Sandinist Front, has to be homogenous, very compact, and if we include in it some members of other parties it would be in their character of technicians, for their professional capacity, not their political leanings," he insisted. Daniel Ortega said that the new cabinet will not be installed until the coming month of January.

ROBELO COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, PARTIES' FUTURE

PA030213 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Alfonso Robelo Callejas, political leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, said this morning that the elections in Nicaragua will not have an impact on the Nicaraguan people, but will have an impact on the FSLN.

The Nicaraguan politician said that the main loser in these elections will be Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, current Nicaraguan Interior Minister. Robelo Callejas told "Impact News that:

[Begin recording] For some time now a very strong struggle for power has been going on in Nicaragua. If my mind does not fail me, between the years of 1976 or 1977 and until 1979 there were three different tendencies in Nicaragua: the Protracted Popular Warfare [GPP] supported by Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz, and Bayardo Arce; the Marxist-Leninist proletarian tendency supported by Jaime Wheelock, Luis Carrion, and Carlos Nunez; and the Third Party [Terceristas] or Insurrectionists supported by Daniel and Humberto Ortega and the Mexican Victor Tirado Lopez.

As time went by only two tendencies remained. These are the two antagonistic groups waging a very strong struggle for power. Jaime Wheelock's Marxist-Leninist proletarian tendency has become an ally of the Third Party and these two tendencies are waging this strong struggle against Tomas Borge.

What will the elections do? The elections will legalize the power of this group formed by the Ortegas and Wheelock and this will be against the GPP. Who will be the loser in the Nicaraguan elections? Tomas Borge and his group. They will be the main losers. As of tomorrow they will be able to say nothing if Daniel Ortega, the president, between quotes, should suddenly tell Tomas Borge: Well, you are being sent as ambassador to the DPRK where you can pay tribute to Kim Il-song. He will be able to do nothing about this because it will be completely legal. He can send Mr Henry Ruiz to Bulgaria and since Bayardo Arce loves to have a good time and a bit more, he can be sent to Mexico so that he can have fun with tequila.

It seems that suddenly a struggle for power is being legalized and the GPP -- Borge, Ruiz, Arce -- is the loser. Therefore, I believe that this will only have international impact; it will have an impact on those who have already been blinded by the Nicaraguan revolution because this is a group that does not hear or see, they will let themselves be used and manipulated. The elections will have no impact on the Nicaraguan people; the only impact will be on the internal group and on the international (?press) [end recording]

SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL MESSAGE ON ELECTIONS

PA040141 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0006 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Supreme Electoral Council, CSE, message to the people of Nicaragua on the occasion of the 4 November elections read by CSE President Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren -- live]

[Text] Fellow citizens: On Sunday, 4 November 1984, 3,892 ballot-receiving boards begin operating at 0700 so that each of us have the opportunity to play a decisive role in this important, historical moment being experienced by Nicaragua. The ballot-receiving boards will begin operating so that we will have the opportunity to participate in the first honest elections to be held in our history.

When we go to vote we will not only be fulfilling a civic duty and a patrotic commitment, but we will also be making an important contribution to the urgent efforts that are being carried out by all possible means to achieve peace in our nation. At the same time, by voting we will decide our future and the future of our children.

All of us must go to the ballot-receiving board where we registered in July with our civic identification booklet. After identifying ourselves, we will receive two electoral ballots that will be divided into seven columns containing the name, acronym, emblem, and list of candidates of the seven registered parties. Beside each column there will be a circle in which we will mark an X beside the name of the party of our preference.

With the blue-striped ballot we will vote for the president and vice president of Nicaragua; with the dark grey-striped ballot we will vote for the National Assembly representatives who, for the first 2 years in office, will draft our country's constitution.

As citizens it is our duty to respect the secrecy of the vote by marking the ballots in the area assigned for this. After folding the ballots, we must place them in the ballot box with the color of the ballot. We must also comply with the requirement of stain our finger with indelible ink and to leave our civic identification booklet at the ballot-receiving board.

Throughout the country the CSE has appointed a group of Nicaraguan citizens who, according to the constitution and the electoral law, are willing and able to give the people the opportunity to freely exercise their right to vote, maintain the secret of the vote, carry out a completely honest vote count, and declare elected all those citizens who receive the support of the people. In this manner the will of the Nicaraguan people will prevail.

Therefore, on Sunday all of us can go to vote with the assurance that our vote means exercising our rights as citizens. Therefore, we must go to the ballot-receiving boards full of patriotic spirit, with respect for the electoral process, and willing to follow the instructions issued by the CSE, the electoral councils, the zonal electoral boards, the ballot-receiving boards, and the electoral police during the past few months and the instructions we may receive on 4 November.

We must go to vote with the determination to respect the rights of our fellow countrymen, despite their political feelings even if these are very different from ours. We must vote with the determination to cooperate for the elections to be held in a peaceful, orderly, and respectful manner.

Fellow countrymen, through me the CSE calls on the civic conscience of all citizens to vote on Sunday, 4 November. Vote in such a way that you will demonstrate the love of the Nicaraguan people for peace, the high degree of patriotic responsibility which distinguishes us, a strong rejection for those who systematically hinder our electoral process, and a definite moral blow to the aggressors of our people!

COMMUNIST LEADER VIEWS ELECTIONS, VOTING

PA041835 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1727 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Interview with Allan Zambrana, presidential candidate of the Communist Party of Nicaragua, by correspondent Mario Antonio Zelaya Zelaya; place not given -- live]

[Text] [Zelaya] We have here with us Companero Allan Zambrana, presidential candidate of the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCden]. Companero Allan, what do you think of the election process today, 4 November?

[Zambrana] It has been evident that the Nicaraguan people are going to the polls to vote. This is very encouraging. This fact is proof that the efforts of the Ramiro Sacasa [Democratic] Coordinating Board aimed at promoting abstention are being defeated. U.S. imperialism, which wanted the Nicaraguan people to abstain from voting, is also being defeated. By voting, the workers, the peasants, the Nicaraguan people, are taking another step to achieve the peace the people so much want.

[Zelaya] Some analysts have said that this elections process is another way to promote peace in the area. What do you think about that?

[Zambrana] That is right. All the political parties that registered for the elections discussed this matter at summit meetings and now at the so-called national dialogue.

Our party's goal has been just that: to have the elections serve to strengthen a peaceful road for solving our problems and to have political and ideologic disputes be dealt with through political struggle. Our objective is also to contribute to weakening the warmongering intentions of the U.S. Administration and to isolate the counterrevolutionary armed forces trying to create two poles for an armed struggle in our country. I want to take advantage of this opportunity to ask the Nicaraguan people to vote conscientiously and to do it with the guarantee that their vote will be secret. No one will know for whom another voted. We hope that the Nicaraguan people are brave and civic-minded enough to vote for the party they think best represents their interests.

[Zelaya] How does the PCdeN view the fact that free elections are taking place today in spite of the fact that we are enduring an imperialist aggression?

[Zambrana] Unfortunately some political factors did not contribute to the electoral process. It is regrettable that for political reasons, the elections did not have enough weight to deter the aggression. Many factors negatively affected the elections and deprived the process of some political weight internationally.

But, as a result of this effort and the other effort, the national dialogue, the various political, economic, and social forces will be able to act on the basis of patriotic and democratic sentiments to secure what was not secured with this electoral process.

FLETES, OBANDO ON ELECTIONS; OFFICIAL KILLED

PA041357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1317 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- While the FSLN engaged in an intense campaign up to the last minute to encourage people to vote, the opposition leaders who decided not to participate in the elections will not vote, political sources have reported.

Adan Fletes, leader of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), said that that political organizaton abstained from advocating abstentionism to its followers, "because the law prohibits it."

Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo addressed a message to his faithful noting that "if Christianity, after mature reflection, judges the elections to be fair and honest, it must cast its vote according to its conscience for the party which, once it is in power, will exercise it for the good of all the Nicaraguans."

"Each person is free to decide according to his conscience," said Fletes, vice presidential candidate of the CDN, which was not registered.

The Supreme Electoral Council (CSE) reported that no party violated the "day of reflection" yesterday, closing the 3-month political campaign in which political propaganda was prohibited.

The CSE affirmed that the president of one of the 3,892 ballot-receiving boards throughout the country was assassinated last Friday night by counterrevolutionary guerrillas.

FOUR FSLN SUPPORTERS KILLED IN REGION 6

PA030347 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0243 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] According to a report for La Voz de Nicaragua from the FSLN regional committee in Region 6, four defenders of the people's accomplishments were killed. The incident occurred this morning between San Jose de Bocay and El Cua.

The heroic martyrs were Alvaro Antonio Sandoval Baltobano, from Leon, member of the FSLN's zonal leadership committee, fraternally known as El Buho; Analugo Veliz, from Managua, member of the 50th Anniversary Brigade; Mariluz Reyes, a nurse from Yali; and fellow party members and Sandinist People's Army members William Pastran from Wiwili and Reinaldo Rosales from El Cua.

It was also learned that the companeros killed by the enemies of progress for workers and peasants, who gave their lives to maintain peace, will be paid tribute today at the Jacinto Hernandez FSLN Regional Committee in the city of Matagalpa.

ARDE'S ROBELO UNHARMED AFTER GRENADE ATTACK

PA051245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1046 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpts] San Jose, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist leader Alfonso Robelo was the target of an attack between Sunday night and Monday morning when a grenade exploded in his vehicle, seriously wounding the woman who was accompanying him, while he escaped unscathed.

Donald Castillo of the executive commission of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), which is presided over by Alfonso Robelo, told ACAN-EFE this morning that the anti-Sandinist leader "miraculously" suffered "nothing more than the usual scare," although Costa Rican Alejandra Gutierrez Mora was seriously wounded.

Castillo indicated that Alfonso Robelo was returning from dinner and on parking his vehicle in front of his home a running youth approached him and hurled the fragmentation grenade, which exploded instantly. The incident occurred in the residential district of San Jose known as "Romohser" near the international airport.

Alejandra Gutierrez underwent surgery and is in grave condition, although she is apparently out of danger.

BROOKLYN RIVERA SATISFIED WITH TALKS, VISIT

PA030040 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Brooklyn Rivera, the Miskito leader of a group that is part of the counter-revolutionary Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] said that he is leaving Nicaragua satisfied with his trip, with his reencounter with his Indian brothers, and with his talks with the government.

Brooklyn Rivera held a press conference at Sandino Airport. Hours earlier he had received three Miskitos who were released following Brooklyn's efforts.

In the press conference, as in almost all of his visit to Nicaragua, Rivera was accompanied by evangelical leaders Benjamin Cortes and Sixto Ulloa.

Rivera described his talks with the government as the first step of an initiative seeking to find peace and justice for the Indians on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast. Brooklyn Rivera told newsmen: We will have to study the second step.

MISURA'S FAGOTH ACCUSES RIVERA OF TREASON

PA022235 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Steadman Fagoth, leader of Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura] has accused Brooklyn Rivera, Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] leader, of being a traitor because he went to Nicaragua to talk with Daniel Ortega. In an exclusive statement to "Impacto News" Steadman Fagoth said:

[Begin recording] The Sandinists have mocked our people three times with this kind of negotiations. On 5 August 1980, Brooklyn Rivera and I were present at the last of these negotiations. The meeting was held at 1400 on the third floor of the junta's offices. Present at the meeting were Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez, Carlos Tunnerman, and Carlos Coronel who acted as Eden Pastora's representative although he may try and deny this right now. A 10-point agreement was signed at that meeting. We had not finished signing the agreement before we were being kicked.

On (?10 September) Brooklyn Rivera met with the Council of Elders and asked them to support his efforts with the FSLN. The Council of Elders refused to give him their support. On 12 September Rivera went before Misura's political commission and requested their support. They refused him because to have supported him would be an act of treason and they would not allow this. He then tried to set up a meeting with me and this meeting was held on 15 September in an area I will not name for security reasons. Rivera asked me my feelings about his efforts and trip. I told him it would be treason, a political mistake, [words indistinct] that he would be betraying all those people who have already died and would never have negotiated with the Sandinists. [end recording]

Steadman Fagith's statement was supported today hy the Misura Indians' Council of Elders who issued an official communique that states:

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] We, the members of the Council of Elders, principal organization for all matters involving the ethnic minorities on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, with the authority to establish the policy to be followed locally and abroad, and with the authority given to us by the people, inform the peoples of the world that:

1. On 10 September 1984 Mr Brooklyn Rivera came to Honduras to meet with members of this council to seek our support and approval for his trip to Nicaragua to talk and negotiate with the Sandinist regime. This approval was denied.

2. On 12 September 1984 Rivera met with the Misura high command, informing them of his decision to travel to Nicaragua. This was disapproved because at the political-military level, our ideological commitments do not allw any type of involvement with the FSLN.

3. Following these meetings, Mr Rivera decided to directly consult the rank and file, who rejected his reasons for the visit and strongly opposed all negotiations with the FSLN.

4. In view of this, the Council of Elders arranged a meeeting between Mr Brooklyn Rivera and Misura Commander Steadman Fagoth Muller. This meeting was held in an area bordering on Honduras. The meeting was for the two men to discuss the visit to Nicaragua and Rivera's intentions to negotiate with the FSLN. The Misura leader said that the conditions were not right for this type of a meeting and that the problem of the ethnic minorities was not a problem that could be isolated from the national situation and discussed on a bilateral level, much less without the approval of the rank and file and the consultative organization. [end recording]

Meanwhile, here in San Jose Misurasata leader Brooklyn Rivera this morning declared himself the top leader of this ethnic group in Nicaragua. He rejected the charges made by the Indian leaders who have described him as a traitor. Speaking before a group of local and foreign correspondents, Rivera said that this sole objective is to reunite the Nicaraguan family and that, in this sense, his recent trip to Nicaragua following 3 years of exile was a success.

Regarding his relations with Commander Eden Pastora, with whom he has been aligned since the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, split, Brooklyn Rivera said that: I regret that Commander Cero did not understand my reasons for visiting Nicaragua.

He added that his situation with Pastora will have to be defined in the next few days.

Regarding Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrero's statement on Rivera's recent visit to Nicaragua, Rivera said that he was not surprised by his statements.

NUNEZ SAYS NATIONAL DIALOGUE RESULTS FRUITFUL

PA030325 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez has described the results of the third session of the national dialogue that concluded this afternoon as highly fruitful. The national dialogue will continue on 7 November. The president of the Nicaraguan State Council and FSLN delegate to the national dialogue said that the debates were very heated and much patience on the part of all participants was necessary.

[Begin Nunez recording] We can say with satisfaction, that today's talks were highly fruitful, exhausting, and full of heated debates. We all had to keep our patience and study the main point. As you all know, after the agenda was approved we began to discuss the possibility of postponing the elections. Since no consensus was reached we decided to meet again next Wednesday.

We have already heard the FSLN's report given by its representative Rafael Solis, and we have also heard from several of the parties participating in the national dialogue who have requested from the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction that they be allowed to express themselves regarding this national dialogue and the contents of the agreement. The FSLN has made a public statement regarding the agreements reached during this summit of political parties. [end recording]

TANA BLAMES U.S. IMPERIALISM FOR GANDHI'S DEATH

PA030130 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America [TANA] blames U.S. imperialism for the brutal assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. TANA Executive Secretary Freddy Balzan said that the organization believes that this crime, as well as others committed in other countries, fall within the policy of state terrorism promoted by imperialism world wide. Without a doubt Indira Gandhi was a peace-loving woman. As president of the Nonaligned Movement, she identified totally with the peace positions promoted by Nicaragua at the international level, with the position of the Contadora Group, and with the position of all countries of Latin America which do not want a war in Central America. In this sense we want to place direct blame for this monstruous action committed against India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on U.S. imperialism, particularly the Reagan administration, and the Central Intelligence Agency which undoubtedly is involved in this action, which has stunned those people in the world who do not want to have a final world war.

CASTRO RECEIVES TO HUU, SRV DELEGATION 1 NOV

OW041600 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA November 4 -- President Fidel Castro received in Havana on Nov 1 To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Vietnamese Government delegation to the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). Present on the occasion were Cuban Ambassador to Vietnam Faure Chomon and Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Hoang Luong. In an atmosphere of solidarity and fraternal friendship, the two sides discussed the enhancement of the friendly relations between the two countries and international issues of common concern.

On Oct 26, the Vietnamese delegatin called on Cienfuegos, an important industrial centre on the central coast of Cuba, where it visited the construction site of the first atomic electric plant of Cuba. On Oct 27, the Vietnamese delegation toured the Youth Island, a model of socialist construction in Cuba. On Oct 30, To Huu called on the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam. He was warmly welcomed by Rene Rodriguez, president of the committee, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the peoples. To Huu expressed his gratitude to the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam for its efficacious activities in support of Vietnam. Rene Rodriguez reaffirmed the Cuban people's militant solidarity with the resolute support for the Vietnamese people's revolution. The Vietnamese delegation left Cuba on November 2.

CASTRO GRANTS PRAVDA, CEMA PLANT INTERVIEWS

Stresses USSR Ties

FL031834 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between the USSR and Cuba has been, is at present, and always will be the basis of Cuba's foreign policy, said our highest leader Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA. In an interview granted to PRAVDA correspondents to the 39th CEMA meeting held in Havana, Fidel underscored that it was specifically the USSR which provides Cuba with all that was indispensable for defending the revolution's gains and for the economy's accelerated development. The first secretary of the party also told PRAVDA that at present Soviet workers have a special responsibility, to decisively contribute to the struggle in preventing a nuclear war and to stop those who pursue this in their tracks. He said that in this way it was fully justified that the peoples of the underdeveloped nations increasingly tie their destinies closer to the nation of Lenin and the October Revolution.

Lauds Industrial Production

FL021621 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1305 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Impromptu press conference held by President Fidel Castro while touring Las Camariocas CEMA I Nickel Plant on 1 November; reporters unidentified -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Commander, could we ask a few questions?

[Castro] Yes, of course.

[Reporter] We would like to hear your opinion as to the impact this Punto Gorda nickel plant will have on the country's development.

[Castro] We have made a great effort in this plant, one of the greatest in recent times. This is an isolated area. It was necessary to import manpower from all parts of the country. This project was developed in the Soviet Union for our country. It will be the biggest nickel plant in Cuba. It is of great importance for us. We hope to produce 30,000 tons. This will require a very great effort, because making a plant produce at full potential is just as difficult as building it. Technicians, engineers, and qualified workers have been training so that they will be able to make the plant operate at full capacity in the shortest period of time. This will bring large profits to the country, as well as broaden the economic relations and expand trade. This raw material is very important in modern industry for the manufacture of all types of equipment. Thus, it is very useful for the USSR and for us. CEMA I will be very useful to us and to the entire socialist community. Now we have to work very hard. We have gained experience building this plant. Not only is this plant's economic aspect important, it will also provide employment for many thousands of workers. It implies a great, intensive development in one of the poorest regions in the country, an area with the least development. This will bring to the area dams, roads, communications, housing, hospitals, and all kinds of services.

The construction of this plant was a great challenge for us, for our workers, for our builders. We have been put to the test. We had never built a plant as big as this one. In the past U.S. firms had to come to build small plants for us. The sugar mills, the Pedro Soto [nickel plant], the Nicaro plant were built by U.S. firms. Today we have many enterprises which can build projects such as this one. They have been developed by the revolution, and they have highly qualified workers. It is very satisfying to know how much the revolution can build.

[Reporter] Commander, one more question. Do you remember that during the 15th congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers the Moa workers pledged they would complete some projects in honor of the 39th CEMA meeting held in our country? What is your evaluation of those efforts?

[Castro] All the work done here in Moa is very impressive. Not only did the workers make an effort, the students also worked here. They came and stayed several months, living in tents. The workers set very high goals to honor the CEMA meeting. They worked many months, and what they produced is the equivalent to the work of 2,000 additional men. That is why we were very sorry that as a result of the tragic event in India, Indira's death, we were forced to move forward the closing of the meeting and cancel the rest of the program. We had planned an afternoon session and, the most important part, the inauguration of this plant as a culmination to the CEMA meeting. Tikhonov and other delegations were going to come to observe the efforts we are making. But it could not be that way. Many of the heads of state had to return home; others were going directly to India. It was impossible to do this.

We will have to postpone the inauguration. The project is 83 percent complete. We have to select another date and organize a ceremony. The workers who participated in this project deserve to be honored; they made a great effort. There should be an official inauguration. This was going to be an exceptional inauguration attended by the heads of government of socialist countries. We will have to invite them again, but I doubt they will be able to come. At least some representatives from socialist countries will attend, perhaps 10 months or 1 year from now. We must set a date.

[Reporter] They are trying to complete the project by the time the party holds its third congress.

[Castro] It could be done sometime around the October Revolution anniversary. We could do it then inasmuch as it was built with Soviet cooperation.

[Report] Then it will not be this year.

[Castro] It cannot be this year, but next year. I believe 7 November next year will be a good date.

[Reporter] The plant's workers plan to honor the party congress...

[Castro, interrupting] We will have to inaugurate it first. Sometimes we inaugurate projects when construction has not been completed. Many times we inaugurate them after they have been completed and are already in production. In other instances we do not even inaugurate them. But this project means a lot to us and it deserves an official inauguration on a proper date.

We are worried because the Moa workers and population in general were enthusiastically awaiting the inauguration. But it was necessary to cancel it. We discussed this with the Soviet delegation and yesterday we decided to come here and tour the project. Hundreds of Cuban workers, Soviet specialists, and many specialists from other countries have participated in this project. We have come here to fulfill a duty, to show solidarity with the workers. That is why we are here today.

Since television reaches here already, I want to take the opportunity to congratulate the workers, thank them, and express our admiration for the great work they have done. In the old days television did not reach this remote area. Even though we were unable to have the ceremony, the feat they have accomplished will never be forgotten. It was a great satisfaction for me to unveil and inaugurate the Guevara monument. I have met the sculptor, a young man 23 years old, who was born after the revolution. This is his first work. I find it excellent. I told him that if he wanted to make the monument resemble Che, then he had done it. We hope in the future he will make other monuments.

We want to take this opportunity to participate in pouring the foundation of Las Camariocas project today.

[Reporter] Now we are in the year of the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution. Between two important dates, the 39th CEMA meeting and the inauguration of this project of Cuba-Soviet cooperation, what [words indistinct].

[Castro] I have talked about Soviet cooperation. I mention as an example this project. What I meant was that of all the ongoing projects in the country, this was our major project. I can cite the nuclear power plant which has a decisive importance for the country's future, because all the electricity we produce requires oil, excepting the Hanabanilla hydroelectric power plant which produces 45,000 kilowatts and operates a few hours [no further specification]. Four units of the nuclear power plant will produce more than 1.7 million kilowatts. We are developing many areas such as energy, economy, machinery. That is why this has a colossal significance. This is a Soviet project, with Soviet equipment, Soviet specialists. In addition to the thousands of workers participating in this project, there will be many others, hundreds. How could our country complete a project of this magnitude without Soviet cooperation?

Right there, a refinery is under construction with Soviet equipment. We are also expanding the Santa Clara machinery plants, building tandems for sugar mills and a great deal of other equipment with Soviet cooperation. We built a boiler factory with Soviet cooperation. In Camaguey we are building an important machinery plant with Soviet cooperation. In Matanzas [words indistinct]. East of Havana, in Santa Cruz del Norte, we are building a [words indistinct] with 1.1 or 1.2 million kilowatts, the biggest on the western end of the island. That plant will guarantee the electricity needed in the western region. It will help us stop operations at some old plants, some of which were already old in the days of capitalism. They were old then, and they burn 450 grams of fuel per 1 kilowatt of electricity. These new Soviet plants burn less, 150 grams. Not only are we building new plants, but we are saving fuel. We are stopping the use of the old ones that in addition contaminate the environment.

In Havana we are also building piers and docks following Soviet designs. We are expanding the Antillana de Acero steel mill in Havana. When it is completed, it will produce 900,000 to 1 million tons [words indistinct]. You can imagine the importance of those industries. In Havana itself, we recently completed the [words indistinct].

In Santiago de Cuba, we recently completed a textile mill with a capacity of 80 million square meters of material. It is already in operation. The Santiago de Cuba thermoelectric plant is almost completed. We are expanding the Santiago de Cuba oil refinery. We are also expanding Havana's oil refinery, the Nico Lopez, with Soviet cooperation. In addition, we are maintaining trucks, and building projects in the mechanical industry which are very important. [passage indistinct] We have increased our production. It used to amount to 250,000 tons a few years ago, it now amounts to more than 700,000 tons. We hope to reach the 2-million-ton-mark in oil production. These are very important projects.

With Soviet cooperation, we have laid the coaxial cable. There are many other fields of Soviet cooperation in science and technology. These are only industrial development projects. There are other areas such as consolidating and advancing the revolution in which the Soviet Union has helped. There have been many instances of Soviet cooperation in the midst of a blockade over a 25-year period. We have grown by 4.7 percent during those 25 years and at a faster pace during this 5-year period. With Soviet cooperation we have obtained [words indistinct]. With Soviet cooperation we have established the foundation for the country's future development. I am giving you this answer because you asked. I am not trying to express our gratitude because I have no words with which to do so. The Soviets have helped in many fields, including defense. They have loaned us the benefit of their experience. They support us politically. I could go on talking about many other things which have contributed to our social and economic development during the past 25 years. [passage indistinct]

Each generation has to fulfill a historic task. The generation of October 1917 had the great task of conquering power and building socialism in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union only had a few industries. It was not an industrialized country. It was an agricultural country. Another generation had the task of the Great Motherland War, and of rebuilding the country. Now the present generation's great task is peace, the struggle for peace, how to avoid a holocaust. An intelligent peace policy and the economic struggle make checking the warmongering and adventurous policy of the Reagan administration possible. That is the main brake which guarantees peace in the world. That is the great task . They have to continue to make more progress in science and technology and [words indistinct].

[Reporter] What is your opinion of the imperialist attempts to obstruct Soviet-Cuban relations?

[Castro] Obstruct them?

[Reporter] Yes, that is, to create some provocation.

[Castro] That bronze is hard, is it not? [points to Guevara's statue] The nickel we produce is hard, is it not? The steel with which nickel is used is hard, is it not? The friendship and ties between the Soviet Union and Cuba are harder than any of those. [passage indistinct] They have lasted 25 years. They could not do that at the beginning; how could they do it now when we have advanced so much? There is no possibility.

[Reporter] Here is this magnificent terrain where the rebel struggle took place; what is the main result of the 25 years of the Cuban revolution?

[Castro] Are you referring to the entire country?

[Reporter] Yes, and the region, too.

[Castro] Well, our people's dignity, socialism, our great social gains, our public health [words indistinct], sports, [words indistinct]. I believe those are gains which many countries would like to have. In those fields I mentioned, I believe education and health [words indistinct]. All countries in the Third World and some industrialized countries [words indistinct]. We continue to advance. What we have now is not important, what is important is what we will have. We began with few teachers, how many do we have now? We have 252,000 teachers. In the next 15 years we will graduate 50,000 more teachers. We are already practicing family medicine. [passage indistinct] There are new developments, great advances. No one can be satisfied with the advances. History and life teach us that when we believe that we have achieved a lot, new problems, new needs emerge. Comrade Baybakov gave me a good example. We were discussing the production of fuel. At the end of the war, the Soviet Union undertook a huge program to produce 80 or 90 million tons of fuel, and now they produce more than 600 million tons and the problems are greater and the needs are greater -- how to save fuel, how to find other energy resources. Can you imagine what the earlier Soviets would have said if they had known that someday their country would be producing 600 million tons and now has to find other ways to solve the energy problem? Life demonstrates that all you struggle and attain is nothing but a starting point toward more difficult goals.

I want to ask a question now. [passage indistinct] In 20 years that plant has produced more than 350,000 tons of metallic nickel and thousands and thousands of tons of cobalt. Comrade Ryzhkov mentioned instances when he was asked to produce special parts made of titanium [words indistinct].

Here in Cuba the Soviet cooperation has been vital. The question I wanted to ask is: How do you expect us to complete our program here if we have to answer all these questions?

[Reporter] We want to thank you on behalf of Tele-Rebelde.

[Castro] You have a responsibility. It requires a lot of common sense and a lot of knowledge to criticize. It is important to investigage, to ask so that criticism may be constructive. Sometimes I have seen writings with wrong figures; where it should read 40,000, it reads 4,000. Nobody reviewed the figures. Criticism can help in pressuring [words indistinct] and revealing what is wrong. You must criticize and educate. You must demand improvement. Thank you very much.

COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

FL031404 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] A friendship and cooperation accord has been signed at the end of the visit to Cuba by the official Mongolian party and government delegation, which was headed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jambyn Batmonh. Comrade Fidel Castro and Batmonh signed the document at an official ceremony at the Palace of the Revolution.

It was emphasized that both the Cuban and Mongolian delegations had held official talks which were presided over by Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Mongolian Leader Departs

FL031600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Secretary General of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jambyn Batmonh today left Havana.

Batmonh was seen off by Raul Castro, second secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Batmonh headed his country's delegation to the 39th CEMA meeting which ended last Wednesday in Havana.

R. CASTRO, RODRIGUEZ SEE OFF CEMA DELEGATIONS

FL021510 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The delegations from Romania, Poland, Vietnam, and Hungary, which participated in the 39th CEMA session in Havana, departed last night. The Romanian delegates were seen off at the Havana air terminal by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Carlos Rarael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The Romanian delegation was headed by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

CEMA COMMUNIQUE EVALUATED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FL022326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] The 39th CEMA meeting was held in Havana between 29-31 October, 1984. The document which was approved at the end of the meeting mentioned that the CEMA session was satisfied that a CEMA meeting had been held for the first time on the American continent, in Cuba. The session discussed results of decisions made at the summit economic conference of CEMA member-countries, and the assignments which were made at the 38th meeting, held in Moscow in July 1984. On evaluating the results of economic development and the joint cooperation among the member countries, the council underscored that socialist community countries consistently implementa line directed at using their scientific-technical and productive capabilities in the most rational and effective manner.

Another part of the document states that in 1983, the total income of CEMA member-countries increased 3.8 percent compared with 1982.

Another item of interest was that trade exchange among these nations was for more than 285 billion rubles, and satisfaction was evident concerning the increased rhythm of Cuba's economy over the last few years.

The communique underscored the necessity for world peace, especially in the Central American and Caribbean regions. It also criticized the arms race, developed mainly by U.S. warmongering circles.

GRENADA

DEFENSE MOTION DELAYS BISHOP MURDER TRIAL

FL021614 Bridgetown CANA in English 2059 GMT 1 Nov 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 1, CANA -- Hunger striker Phyllis Coard, one of 19 accused in Grenada's controversial Maurice Bishop murder trial, was lifted into the courtroom on a stretcher today. It was perhaps the only drama of the 45-minute session, as Judge Archibald Nedd adjourned the case for three weeks pending his ruling on a defence motion challenging the constitutionality of the court. No evidence was heard. Mrs Coard, wife of one of the key accused, former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, again complained about prison regulations. I am absolutely isolated. I am not allowed to even speak to my husband. This is the reason why by hunger strike cannot end. The prison authorities are not negotiating with me and I have nobody to negotiate on my behalf, declared the feeble ex-junior minister in the Bishop government. But in response, Chief Justice Nedd told Mrs Coard she was not in prison as a member of a social club, but rather was placed there on a serious charge which she is innocent of until proven guilty. The Coards and 17 other ex-political and military figures here are charged with the murder of leftist Prime Minister Bishop, half of his cabinet, and several other colleagues in last year October's bloody Army coup. Nedd said reports by three medical doctors indicated that Mrs Coard was ill but he gave no other details. He ordered the two prison doctors to adhere to recommendations made in the reports and told Mrs Coard that all future complaints about treatment should be communicated to the court registrar.

The trial will resume on November 20 after Nedd rules on a defence motion challenging the validity of the high court on November 14. The motion argues that Grenada's independent judiciary was not legally constituted since the country has since the invasion been reverting to its 1974 Constitution, under which it is subject to the West Indies Associated States court system. Bishop's left-wing government, which seized power in a 1979 coup, suspended the Constitution and withdrew the island from the Associated States system to establish its own high court.

At today's 45-minute session, the chief justice spoke of efforts by the court registrar to retain for the defence the same team of Jamaica lawyers who appeared at the preliminary inquiry. Nedd said that Howard Hamilton, who led the team, had indicated that the defendants be allowed to make their own arrangements for lawyers. This was interpreted by the chief justice to mean that the Jamaicans would prefer to accept the fees of the accused rather than the courts. He stressed that the court had nothing to do with fees offered by the authorities, an apparent response to annoyance expressed by Hamilton over the disclosure that it could cost the state around 200,000 dollars (one E.C. dollar: 37 U.S. cents) to retain defence counsel.

Nedd ordered two defendants, Major Leon Cornwall, the former ambassador to Cuba and former Mobilisation Minister Selwyn Strachan, to remain quiet after their attempts to raise the question of their legal representation. When the accused had first appeared on October 16, they had said they were unable to retain lawyers and needed more time but Nedd indicated he would assign them Hamilton and the other six Jamaicans. Said Nedd to Strachan and Cornwall: If I do not (manage to get lawyers to represent you) and you do not, you would remain locked up in the trial so long as the case can't go on. He also warned reporters against misquoting the court and told security personnel not to handcuff defendants while in court. This court cannot tolerate any handcuffs in here except in case of violence. Don't let me see it again or else somebody would be reduced in ranks, the chief justice said.